



INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL. XXII NO. 21

BOMBAY SUNDAY, MAY 27, 1934

PRICE ONE ANNA

Mussolini's "Absolute Disbelief In Perpetual Peace"

"It Is Detrimental And Negative To Fundamental Virtues Of Man"

INDIANS' EDUCATION IN S. AFRICA

Increased Facilities To Be Granted Under R.T.C. Agreement

CAPE TOWN, May 26. In the Assembly, an important statement on the question of educational facilities for Indians, under the terms of the 1927 Round Table Agreement, was made by Mr. Hofmeyr, Minister for the Interior.

He announced that, as a result of the improved times, an advance in facilities for the education of Indians had again become possible. The Agent of the Government of India has taken a great deal of interest in the matter and he has been keeping in touch with the Provincial Administrations, chiefly concerned in this respect. In the Transvaal Colony, improvements are being effected especially with regard to the secondary education and the training of teachers.

In Natal an increase of some £5,000 to £10,000 is contemplated in the provision of Provincial Estimates for the Indian education, as a result of which it would be possible to improve the existing facilities in various ways at both the aided and the Government schools.

The Union Department of Education has increased its grant to the Committee, administering the Indian technical classes at Durban, and it is hoped, will make a further increase this year.

Arrangements have also been made for the establishment of part-time classes for Indians in connection with the Witwatersrand Technical Institute.—Reuter.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE TREATY

Changes In Phraseology

TOKIO, May 26. Mr. Dodd, the British Charge d'Affaires, called on Mr. Shigemitsu, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and exchanged views regarding certain changes in the phraseology of the Indo-Japanese Trade Treaty.—Reuter.

MATRICULATE BECOMES BOOT-BLACK

"Dismal Failure Of Modern Education"

NADIAD, May 26. A sensation has been caused at Nadiad, by the advent of a Cawnpore Brahmin matriculate, who has decided to earn his living as a boot-black. His skill in polishing boots and shoes and his complacent adoption of what is regarded as a disagreeable profession have been attracting customers from all parts of the city. He does not mind words in his caustic comments on the "dismal failure of modern education."

Retraction Of Bangalore

BANGALORE, May 26.

A meeting to discuss the question in all its aspects and formulate citizens' final and considered opinion on retrocession of Bangalore is proposed to be held, when Sir Henry Gidney visits Bangalore during the third week of June.

The decision was arrived at a meeting of the representatives of C. and M. Station Municipal Commission.—United Press.

Points Out Ways Of World Recovery

Decree Imposing Penalties For Speculation In Lira

ROME, May 26. A decree will be published immediately imposing severe penalties for speculation in lira, announced Sgr. Mussolini in an important speech in the Chamber, preceding the adjournment of the summer recess.

He said exportation of the Italian currency will be forbidden, except on strictly business requirements.

ITALY'S TWO PROBLEMS

Italy was faced with two grave problems, firstly, a budget deficit of 4,000 million lira in the current financial year, and, secondly, an estimated deficit of 2,900 millions in the trade balance the same year. Taxation had about reached the limit, and little more could be expected from economies. The internal cost of production must be brought to the level of world prices. Italian workmen must accept lower wages, thereby to find more work.

Il Duce announced there would be an extraordinary grant of a thousand million lira for the navy, a thousand million for aviation, to be spread over six months for the renewal of old material.

WORLD RECOVERY.

The world recovery largely depended on political questions, principal whereof were the Saar and Danubian situation, the Far East and disarmament. He concluded: "I absolutely disbelieve in perpetual peace, which is detrimental and negative to the fundamental virtues of man which only by struggle reveal themselves in the light of the sun."—Reuter's Special.

MOONJE'S TRIBUTE TO SHAUKAT ALI

Maulana Taught Hindus To Work For Hinduism, He Says

BOMBAY, May 26. Dr. Moonje has issued the following statement:—

"I, a son of Maharashtra, offer my grateful tribute of praise to my old friend Maulana Shaikat Ali of Rohilkhand for the ideal of thought and sentiment that he has placed before the people of India in respect of the political activities of the country. He has issued his clarion call to the different groups of Muslims 'to work together for Islam and the Motherland.'"

DUTY OF HINDUS.

If the Christians, Parsis and others were take up the clarion call—and there is no reason why they shouldn't, for the Foreign Missions are spending money like water for the advancement of Christianity in India—then what should the Hindus do? The Hindus are steeped in the sentiment that in Politics no considerations of caste or creed should be allowed to prevail. But we see that it is this sentiment of working for Islam that inspires Muslim leaders from Dr. Ansari down to Mr. Jinnah to press for the acceptance of the so-called Communal Award which is inequity incarnate to the Hindus while cutting at the very root of all possibility of nationalism growing at all."

BHAI PARMANAND'S CALL

"Maulana Shaikat Ali has thoroughly justified the call of Bhai Parmanand, President of the Hindu Mahasabha to the Hindus not to support any candidate for election to the Legislative Assem-

bly who will not declare openly for rejection of the Award."

GRATEFUL TO MAULANA

"Maulana Shaikat Ali has taught many lessons to the Hindus during the last 14 years which have opened their eyes and they are very grateful to him. I hope and trust the Hindus will again this time prove apt pupils of the Maulana in assimilating his most worldly philosophy that the different groups of Hindus also should work together for Hinduism and the Motherland, Hindusthan, the land of the Hindus."

SWARAJ PARTY AND COMMUNAL AWARD

Sikh Leader Asks For Inclusion In Programme

AMRITSAR, May 26. Giani Sher Singh, Sikh leader, who was invited by Pandit Malaviya to join the Congress Parliamentary Board has replied stating that he could accept membership of the Board only if the rejection of the Communal Award is included in the Swaraj Party programme.—A.P.

SATYANAND HANGED FOR MURDER

Pasa Dacoity Case Sequel

BENARES, May 26. Satyanand Brahmachari, who was awarded capital punishment in the Pasa Dacoity Case for committing murder, was hanged

CONTRABAND SALT

Convictions In Gujarat

AHMEDABAD, May 26. According to a local paper, the First Class Magistrate of Bardoli tried and sentenced 16 persons of the village of Pardi Vaghhhipa, to pay fines, ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 10, or, in default, to suffer imprisonment ranging from two months to 15 days, on a charge of having in their possession contraband salt.—A. P.

SITUATION IN PALESTINE

All-India Khilafat Deputation To Go To England

KARACHI, May 26. It is understood that the All-India Khilafat Committee has decided to send a deputation to England in connection with situation in Palestine arising out of immigration of Jews into the Holy Land.

The deputation propose to leave Karachi on 20th June.

It is learnt that so far Maulana Shaikat Ali and Shaik Abdul Majid have expressed willingness to join the deputation. The deputation will visit Baghdad, Jerusalem and Egypt 'en route' to England.—A.P.

MAHATMA AT NISCHINTKOLI

Large Meeting Addressed

ASURESHWAR, May 26. Gandhiji arrived at Nischintkoli last evening. The party reached Kakia this morning. Gandhiji addressed a large meeting at Nischintkoli.—A.P.

KATHIWAR PREPARES FOR MAHATMA

KATHIWAR, May 25. (From Our Correspondent.)

It is a well-known fact that public life in Kathiwar is quite dormant. After the bar on the Kathiwar Political Conference by the Dhrangadhra state a couple of years back, political activities are at rest. When the problem of Federation is on the anvil, it is necessary that people of Kathiwar States should move to assert their rights. Great significance is attached to the total absence of the Kathiwar group from the meeting of the States representatives held at Bombay.

The problem of Kathiwar ports will be discussed in June at a meeting of the Kathiwar Chamber of Commerce. It is suggested to make the Chamber more representative to voice the feelings of the mercantile community of Kathiwar.

Rajkot State Assembly election preparations are in full swing.

MAHATMA'S VISIT.

Kathiwar is making brisk preparations for giving a cordial welcome to Mahatma Gandhi during his itinerary, and about Rs. 25,000 are expected to be collected. Amongst probable places of visit art Bhavnagar, Amreli, Rajkot, and Wadhwan Camp, but nothing is settled as yet.

this morning in the District Jail, Benares.

Friends who saw him in the jail yesterday, report that he appeared quite cheerful.

His dead body was delivered to his friends at 6 a.m. which was taken in a large procession to the cremation ghat.—United Press.

Offensive Against Yemenites To Be Resumed

Feisal Orders Troops To Advance To Sanaa

Yemen Crown Prince's Threat To His Father

CAIRO, May 26. Emirs Feisal and Saud have notified their father, Ibn Saud, that everything is ready to resume offensive, according to reports from Hedjaz.

It is reported from Jeddah that Emir Feisal has ordered troops to advance to Sanaa, and Yemeni mountain positions have been already attacked.

Reports generally confirm that the Yemen Crown Prince has threatened to dethrone his father if he signed an "Ignominious peace."—Reuter.

Bhai Parmanand Sees Change In Dr. Ansari

Characterises His Statements On Communal Award, As Contradictory

LAHORE, (By Mail.) Interviewed on Dr. Ansari's recent statement Bhai Parmanand, President of the Hindu Mahasabha said:—

"A short time ago Doctor Ansari in his statement to the 'Bombay Chronicle' declared the Communal Award a most vicious document based on the pernicious principle of divide and rule" and also "the result of the deliberate choice of a particular kind of R.T.C. personnel to render a settlement impossible and thus impose an outside solution. The Award is the central basis of the White Paper and designed to justify the provisions of the latter."

"DIFFERENT VIEW."

The same Dr. Ansari in his capacity as President of the Election Board of the Congress has now taken quite a different view and in his recent statement referring to the Communal Award says:—"The Congress knows while a large number of Hindus and Sikhs have taken exception to the Communal Award, a considerable section of the Mussalmans, Harijans and Christians have accepted it till an agreed substitute is found. The Congress will always strive to help to find a national solution of the question, but in my opinion such a solution cannot be found except by a constituent assembly to frame a national constitution and till then the question of acceptance or rejection of the mode or proportion of representation as contained in the Communal Award does not arise."

What a change in Dr. Ansari! And what a gracious act on the part of the Congress to strive to find out a solution but not oppose the Communal Award till some agreed substitute is found! Does not Dr. Ansari know that for the framing of the constitution an agreement of all parties is to lay the most unreasonable condition. It will only mean to place the future destiny of the country in the hands of a minority who would wish to have everything to themselves and would never agree to anything just or reasonable. The only requisite for the framing of a constitution is to fix the ideal and to follow the proper and right line to achieve it.

We find sometimes British statesmen playing unfair tricks with us. I think the suggestion of having a solution of the communal problem by a constituent assembly amounts to the same. It is idle to think of summing up a "revolutionary" body like the constituent assembly. "GRAVE INJUSTICE."

Taking the possibility of a constituent assembly for granted, the next question would be how could that constituent assembly force the different sections of the population with entirely different ideals to agree to a common constitution? My main question is that in case the Hindus do not oppose this unjust award at the present moment, the Moslems and other communities would begin to consider these special concessions made to them as special price for their particular behaviour as their normal and national right and how would they be ready to give them up after a lapse of some time which it will take to summon that constituent assembly. I think the silence on the part of Congress on this point amounts to grave injustice to the vast majority of the people of India.—United Press.

HUGE SANDALWOOD FIRE AT PATNA

Police Fight Flames For Four Hours

PATNA, May 26. A serious fire broke out in a big godown, in Patna city, containing several thousand maunds of sandal wood. The police brought the fire under control after incessant and strenuous fight for four hours. The loss is estimated at several thousand rupees.—United Press.

NAGPUR SWELTERS

115.7 Degrees Temperature On Saturday

NAGPUR, May 26. Nagpur registered a temperature of 113 degrees to-day. At 5 p.m. it rose to 115.7, which is nearly the highest so far recorded this year. So far no fatal cases of heat-stroke are reported.—A.P.

CALCUTTA MAYORAL DISPUTE

Latest development in connection with the Calcutta Mayoral

CHENAB BRIDGE DISASTER

Details Of Accident: 17 Lives Saved

JAMMU, May 26. Further enquiries made in connection with the Chenab Bridge disaster show that the bridge over the Chenab near Akhnur 14 miles from Jammu was under construction. Only a span of 30 feet was left in the middle to complete it.

On Thursday the erection tower which is 100 feet high got buckled, as a result of which a portion of the bridge about 250 feet long weighing more than 300 tons crashed into the river. Many men working there also fell into the river, with the girders. 17 lives were saved, and the wounded persons were sent to the Jammu hospital in lorries by Pandit Ramnath Wasthi of Jammu who arrived on the spot immediately after the accident.

MEDICAL AID RUSHED.

Mr. Graham, Resident Engineer of Jessop and Co., Contractors narrowly escaped. The Governor of Jammu on receiving the news on 'phone managed medical aid to be sent and himself hurried in a car to the place of accident with the Chief Medical Officer. First aid was rendered to the wounded by Lieutenant Sardar Surjeet Singh of Jammu.

12 men are still missing, including one mechanic. Only one dead body was recovered on Thursday.

But for the terrible disaster it was expected that the girders would be through, and both the ends would meet in the middle in about ten days. The estimated cost of the bridge is about four lakhs of rupees.—United Press.

MALAVIYA CONTRA DICTS REPORT

Apology Offered To Gyani Shersingh

BENARES, May 26. Pandit Malaviya's contradicts the Amritsar report that Gyani Shersingh has been appointed a member of the Congress Parliamentary Board and that he has accepted the offer.

Both the statements are incorrect. Panditji sought the opinion of the Sikh leaders regarding the selection of a Sikh member on the Board.

It now transpires that there was an unfortunate clerical mistake in a telegram sent to Amritsar which resulted in the misleading impression that Gyani Shersingh was offered membership of the Board, when, as a matter of fact, it was intended to seek his opinion regarding the proposal to appoint another Nationalist Sikh, not belonging to either party, as a member of the Board. The mistake was subsequently corrected by another telegram. Panditji regretted this and has wired his apology to Gyani Shersingh.—A.P.

Malaviya For Mussoorie

BENARES, May 26. Owing to intense heat in Benares Pandit Malaviya intends to leave for Mussoorie to-morrow.—United Press.

Dispute is a requisition submitted by ten councillors to Mr. S. K. Basu, the outgoing Mayor and addressed to him as the Mayor, calling upon him to convene the first meeting of the Corporation for 1934 to elect the Mayor, and Deputy Mayor as soon as possible.—United Press.

From SATURDAY
the 26th May 1934
FOR 4 DAYS ONLY

LETTY LYNTON

—M.-G.-M. Picture—
featuring

Joan Crawford
and
Robert Montgomery
The IDEAL PAIR
also showing a
ROLICKING COMEDY,
of
Laurel and Hardy
The great funsters

KOHINOOR CINEMA.

Dadar (B.B.)
Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee on Sat. Sun. & Holidays
at 3 p.m.

MEDICO'S DEATH MYSTERY

Motive Of Tragedy Not
Known

Mystery surrounds the death of
Harshad Rai Nathalal Dave,
aged 22, a student in the Grant
Medical College who was found
lying dead in his room on the
second floor of Ambroli House, at
Girgaum Back Road, on Satur-
day morning.

Chandulal Sitaram, a relative
of the deceased, in his evidence
recorded before the Coroner said
that the deceased was a second-
year student in the Medical Col-
lege and had passed his examina-
tion this year.

On receipt of information to
the effect that the deceased had
not left his room till 8-30 a.m.,
witness went there but found the
room securely locked from within.
Receiving no response to his re-
peated knocks, he forced open
the door.

Dead On Floor

On entering the room he was
faced with the ghastly sight of
Harshad Rai lying dead on his
back on the floor. The police
were informed and removed the
body to the morgue where a post-
mortem examination revealed
that the cause of death was
opium-poisoning.

The motive of the tragedy is
yet to be discovered. The Mahar-
badi Police are investigating.

STOLE WHILE IN LOCK-UP

Went Out For Enquiries
And Took Fellow
Prisoner's Coat

Abdul Karim Haji Noormahom-
med, having thirteen previous
convictions was sentenced on Sat-
urday to one year's R.I. on the
charge of theft of a coat while
he was in the Esplanade lock-up
by the Chief Presidency Magis-
trate, Bombay.

It appears that Joseph Benja-
min, the complainant, and the
accused were in the same lock-
up as under-trial prisoners, and
on the day in question the com-
plainant was taken out by the
police regarding some enquiry.

The complainant had then kept
his coat on the floor of his cell
and when he returned he found
the coat missing. The coat was
found later in the possession of
the accused at the Byulla Pri-
son.

His Worship, holding the story
of the prosecution to be true,
sentenced the accused as above.

GAMBLERS LEAP FROM WINDOWS

Police Surprise Dice Players
In Building At Two
Tanks

To the utter consternation of
the gamblers, some of whom
jumped through the windows on
to the road, Dy. Inspector R. M.
Savant and Sub-Inspector Mullick
entered the first floor of a build-
ing at Two Tanks, at 8-30 p.m. on
Friday where, it is alleged, gam-
bling was in full swing, armed
with search warrants.

The suspects were seen indulg-
ing in a game of dice, when the
police entered.

While three persons jumped
out of the windows, the remaining
six were forthwith arrested. Two
of the three who escaped, sus-
tained injuries and are now in
the J. J. Hospital.

The accused have been remand-

The charm of the name of

KRISHNA

will capture the
hearts of the Bombay
public once again.

Watch for

KRISHNA

RE BORN

B. P. S.

Running this Week

Would you not join with the crowds?

Your pulses race—
Your nerves tingle—
Your fingers grip—

Directed
by:
SARVOTTAM
BADAMI.

Educated Wife

SAGAR MOVIE TONE SOCIAL HIT

Starring:—

SABITADEVI

&

JAL MERCHANT

With K. C. DEY, (Blind Singer)
SWAROOPRANI, YAKUB,
MEHBOOB, PANDE, ASOOJI,
LALITA & KAMALA,

TIME: To-day Matinee
3 p.m.
DAILY: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinema

Lamington Road,

10TH GLORIOUS WEEK:—

NEW THEATRES LTD.'S. (Calcutta)
Musical Hindi Talkie

Chandidas

Featuring:— UMASHASHI DEVI PAHARI SANYAL,
NEWAB, SAIGAL, ANWARI, SIDIQ, ETC.

New Theatre's and India 1st Cartoon

ON A MOONLIT NIGHT

will also be shown with Chandidas

MINERVA TALKIES

Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

Matinee on SAT., SUN. at 3 p.m.

ed till Monday.

One of the accused, made good
his escape and the police are
making vigorous enquiries.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON HEAD JOBBER

Abdul Rahman Buddu was
ordered to be remanded till June
5, on Saturday by the Presidency
Magistrate, Mazgaon, for alleged
assault on the Head Jobber of
the Morarjee Goculdas Mills.
It was stated by the police
that the Head Jobber was wend-
ing his way through Duncan
Road on Friday when four or five
strikers are set on him and be-
laboured him. The injured man
was later on treated at the J. J.
Hospital.

As police enquiries were not
complete the Magistrate remand-
ed the accused for ten days.

LAST DAY—LAST CHANCE—
LAST SHOW

Khak-ka-Putla

KRISHNATONE'S WELL RENOWNED
URDU TALKIE

Time: 2-45, 5-15, 8, and 10-45 p.m.

Krishna Cinema

NEW CHARNI ROAD

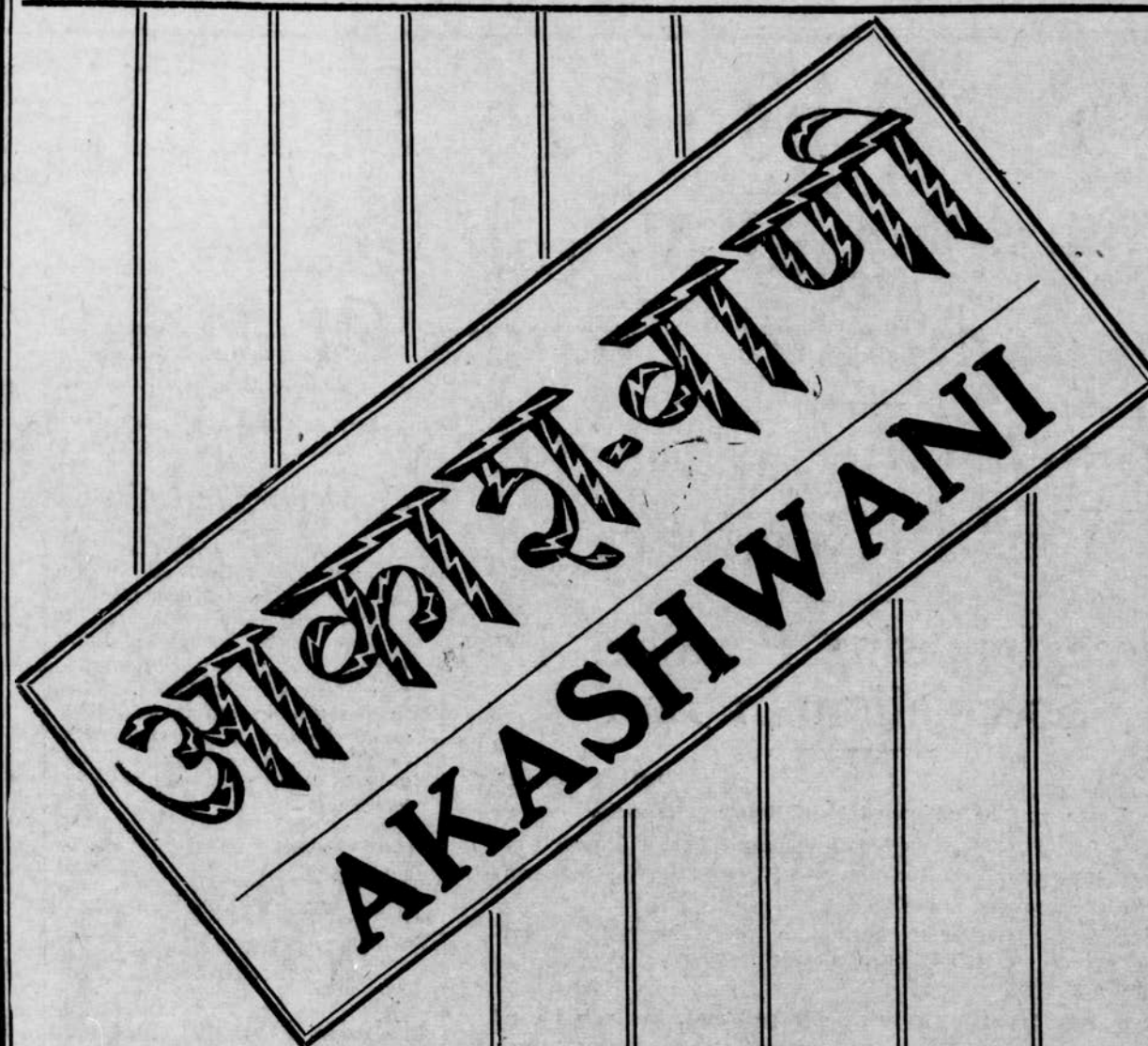
Terrible Rush Last Night

TO SEE AND HEAR

The Wonder Picture Of The Year

KOLHAPUR CINETONE'S (Kolhapur),

1st MARATHI MUSICAL TALKIE.



LEELA
VINAYAK
PHATAK
PENDHARKAR

—all proved Stars
at their Best

Distributors:
KOLHAPUR TALKIES
DISTRIBUTORS—

Gordhan Building
Parekh St., BOMBAY 4.

For DELICIOUS MUSIC—

COME TO—

Majestic Cinema

(GIRGAUM)

Daily at 5, 7-45 & 10-30 p.m.

Matinee at 2-30 on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

INDIA'S and KOLHAPUR CINETONE'S
1st CARTOON

BAKAM BHAT

IT IS COMING
???

She Wins The Heart She Wins The Race

Released this week

AT

West-End Talkies

A CHANDULAL
SHAH
Production

on the
OPENING NIGHT
Unprecedented rush of
spectators greeted her

She rose as triumphant as
ever Queen of the Silver
Screen

GOHAR

IN

Ranjit's

Gun Sundari

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a clerk, knowing book-
keeping. Apply with qualifications
Box No. 2456, "Bombay Chro-
nicle".

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Book-keeper with sound know-
ledge of Accountancy with 15
years' experience as Chief Clerk
in big commercial firm is open
for engagement on very moderate
salary. Interview solicited. Apply
Box No. 117, "Bombay Chronicle".

Electrical Engineer (28) Indian,
trained in England and Germany,
well conversant with German
language seeks responsible and
permanent position. Reply Box No.
118, "Bombay Chronicle".

56. EDUCATIONAL

Wanted candidates to qualify Sub-
Engineers, Overseers, P. W. In-
spectors through correspondence
instruction. British India Techni-
cal College, Sukkur, (Sind). (2418)

Wanted—For "School for Electri-
cians," Ludhiana (Govt. Recognis-
ed), students of every qualifica-
tions. Course one year. Prospec-
tus Free. Principal (2428).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from
persons desiring to take up the
Selling Agency of the "Bombay
Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Edi-
tions, particularly at Rajahmun-
dry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Rat-
lam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd.
Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad,
Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur,
Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmava-
ram, Trivandrum, Bezawada, Co-
chin, Coimbatore, Cocanada,
Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar,
Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot,
Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra,
Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer,
Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nan-
dura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi,
Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi,
Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee,
Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nel-
lore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Sa-
gara. Write for terms and condi-
tions to the Manager, The "Bom-
bay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P.O.
Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS
to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily
Edition, particularly at the fol-
lowing places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golwad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions
to the Manager, the "Bombay
Sentinel," Red House, Parsee
Bazaar Street, Fort.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale one No. 110 Anglo-Ame-
rican High Rolls for seed crush-
ing with five rolls of 16"x48".
Mehlat Ice Factory and Oil Mills,
Chandauli. (2412).

103. LIVE STOCK

Jersey Black Giants are laying
wonderfully enormous sized eggs.
A trio arrived from England just
last December is offered at a
great sacrifice. Other Breeds of
English and American Poultry
also going at greatly reduced
prices on account of off season.
Leghorns, Minorcas, Australorps,
Rhode Island Reds, Barred Ply-
mouth Rocks and beautiful little
Bantam fowls are fully described
in our Clearance Circular. Send
to-day for a Free copy. The Asian
Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught
Road, Poona.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

As is well-known a big industrial
concern—a Limited Company—is
being floated with an authorised
capital of 50 lacs. Its head office
will be at Agra and it will have a
chain of Swadeshi Stores in al-
most all the important towns of
the country. It will be on the
lines of the famous Woolworth
Stores of England and will sell
Swadeshi Goods of all kinds and
description. The Company is
going to be registered under the
name "Bharat Stores Limited." If
any body has any objection to
the use and registration of this
name, he may please write to the
undersigned within a week after
which it will be considered that
no body has any objection. B. D.
Chaturvedi, Banker & Contrac-
tor, Chhilli-Int, Agra. (2445).

New York Cotton Under Outside Influences

DESPITE GOOD CROP START AND TEXTILE CURTAILMENT

Favourably Affected By Advance In Wheat

Bombay, May 26.
NEW YORK.

The New York Cotton Market yesterday opened easy at 11.44 for October and declined further to 11.42 on favourable weather during the early part of the session. On reports of unwanted rains, however, later, there appeared moderate trade and local demand and strength of wheat further induced short covering inspite of good crop start and textile curtailment, leaving the market scarce of contracts. The prices in their upward march rose rapidly and October touched 11.60 the highest of the day. There was a small setback since and the close was higher by 9 points at 11.54.

The highest and lowest levels of the day were 11.60 and 11.42 respectively.

The Spot Cotton was also better and gained 10 points, closing at 11.50.

NEW ORLEANS. Business in the New Orleans Market was better and prices gained 10 to 11 points. July closed at 11.35 while October was 11.54.

The Spot Cotton gained 10 points and closed at 11.45.

LIVERPOOL. The Liverpool Cotton Market was closed yesterday.

ALEXANDRIA. The Alexandria Cotton Market closed lower and prices lost 15 to 8 points. Sakel July closed at 15.13 while Upper June closed at 11.59.

PRIVATE CABLES.

From Messrs. Chumilal Mehta and Co.:- New York.-Moderate trade and local demand. Reports unwanted rains. Contracts scarce.

New York.-Strength of wheat induced covering while contracts were scarce.

From Messrs. Patel Bros:- New York.-Scarcity of contracts and out side influences holding market, despite good start crop and textile curtailment.

From Messrs. Sarupchand Prithi:- New York.-Statistical position less favourable.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 25.
July 1934 11.33+08
October 1934 11.54+09
December 1934 11.67+10
January 1935 11.71+08
March 1935 11.82+09
Spot 11.50+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 25.
July 1934 11.35+10
October 1934 11.54+11
December 1934 11.65
Spot 11.45+10

NEW YORK.

New York, May 25.
New York 10-55 a.m.-
July 1934
October 1934
December 1934
New York Noon Call-
July 1934 11.34
October 1934 11.44
December 1934 11.55

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, May 25.
Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports 4,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent 3,000

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, May 25.
Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent. to 0-15/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON METALS.

London, May 25.
Copper Braziers 44-1/4
Yellow Metal 37
Spelter Hard Indian Brands .. 14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 25 Gauge .. 16-5/8
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B. 233-1/4

N.B.-Liverpool Egyptian and Indian Cotton mark Closed.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 25.
T. T. London on 12.94-1/2
Berlin 7.51
Amsterdam 21.76
Brussels 36.21
Madrid 59.87
Milan 15.65-1/2
Paris 77.12
Prague 122.00
T. T. London on New York Closing rate 5.09-3/16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 25.
Wheat, Rosario Santa Fe, Parcels, May/June sellers 19/0.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, May/June sellers 19/0.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, June sellers 23/0.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, May 25.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. May/June nominal 6-1/12.
C. & F. Bombay per cwt. May/June sellers 5/10-1/2.
C. & F. Karachi per cwt. May/June sellers 5/10-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, May 25.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/4.

SEEDS.

London, May 25.
Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £9-16-3.
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £10-12-6.

LINSEED.

London, May 25.
Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £12-15-0.
Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton May/June sellers £11-2-6.
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £12-15-0.

LINSEED OILS.

London, May 25.
Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., June sellers 22/6.
Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., Sept./Dec. paid 2-10-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 25.
Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb., 5-15/16 sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 25.
Silver-Market closed quietly steady.
Spot 19-9/16
Forward 19-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 25.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-16-6-1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 25.
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China 16-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) 131-3/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation .. 10-3/4
National Bank of India 46-5/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90 113-1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961 102-7/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. or later 77-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1948 or later 90-1/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55 110-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. 78-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952. 102-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. .. 111-3/8

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, May 26.
The Linseed and wheat market was dull and featureless and prices ruled within a narrow compass. Linseed September being quoted at Rs. 7-6-6 and declining to Rs. 7-6-6. The wheat section was neglected and the rate for September was stationary at Rs. 4-4-6.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 26.
The local silver market today opened easy at Rs. 33-12 and fluctuated within an anna. There was nothing doing whatsoever in the market and Rates for Ready, June and July were Rs. 33-12, 33-13 and Rs. 33-14-6. The gold section was comparatively steady and there were buyers rather than sellers though the price trend was without a change. Rates for Ready, June and July being quoted Rs. 33-13-6, Rs. 33-15-9 and Rs. 34-0.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 25.
Messrs. Bullivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of New York Stock Exchange:-

Amer. Power & Light Co.	7
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	19
Amer. Fom. Power Com.	8
Amer. Fom. Power Gold D	51
Amer. Fom. Power 7 p.c. P. 21	
Electric Bond Common	14
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	42
Consolidated Gas	33
Columbia Gas	13
American Tel. & Tel.	114
Western Union Telg.	43 3/4
Radio Corp.	45
Chesapeake & Ohio	28 1/4
New York Central	45
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	23
Erie R. R.	18
Pennsylvania R. R.	31
Union Pacific R. R.	121
Great North Pfd.	21
National Distillers	35
Glenn Walker	30 1/2
Distillers Seagram	15
Amr. Tobacco R.	72
Dupont de Nemours	82
Goodyear Tyre	27
Goodyear Steel	33
United States Steel	40 3/8
American Smelting	39
Noranda Mines	43
Int. Nickel of Canada	28 1/2
Amadanta Copper Mining	14 1/2
Kennecott Copper	19
Cerro de Pasco Copper	34
International Harvester	31
Gen. Motors of Canada "A"	32 1/2
General Motors	4
Packard Motor	20
General Electric	42
St. Oil of N. J.	12
Mid. Con. Petroleum	15 1/2
Atlantic Refining	11 1/2
Seeco	11 1/2
Plymouth Oil	14
American Radiator	37 1/2
Chase Bank	27 1/2
National City Bank	40
Sun Life of Canada	25
Calumet & C. of Amr.	32
General Foods	17
National Dairy	24
Remington Rand	21
Montgomery Ward	21
Market dull, fractionally higher	
Opinion unchanged.	

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 26.

Extra	
Sor-fine Sup Fine F.G. Good	
M.G.:-	
Bengal U.P. ..	137 134 131 126
Punjab ..	137 134 131 126
Rajputana ..	137 134 131 126
Oomra ..	
No. 3 ..	182 179 177 173
C.P. No. 1 ..	195 192 190 186
C.P. No. 2 ..	188 185 183 179
Broach ..	
No. 2 ..	203 200 198 196
Punjab ..	
Ame. ..	212 209 207 205
Surat ..	263 260 257 254
Rajppla ..	261 258 255 252
Navsari ..	265 262 259 256

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET.

Indore, May 26.
(From Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co.)

Wheat seed and Cotton Rates per	
Mani of 6 Mds. Bengal:-	
Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 23, 24	
Wheat Malvi Rs. 20, 22	
Wheat Pissi Rs. 18, 19	
Gram Rs. 16, 17	
Linal Rs. 16, 17	
Linal Rs. 15, 16	
Linseed Bolt brown Rs. 24, 26	
Tilseed Rs. 25, 30	
Jawar Rs. 10, 11	
Bajara Rs. 14, 16	
Old Cakes Rs. 14, 17	
Cotton seed Rs. 10, 11	
Cotton Malvi per Boja of 4 Mds.	
Bengal Rs. 75, 80	
Cotton Nimadi per Boja of 4 Mds.	
Bengal Rs. 70, 80	
Wheat flour Maids per bag of 95	
Srs. Rs. 10	
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 Srs. Rs.	
Rs. 8	
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 Srs.	
Rs. 3	
Liptan per lbs 0/8 to 1/14	
Bharal per lb 0/8 to 1/12	
Chandara Brand per lb 0/8 to 1/12	
Shares:-	
100 P N Bhandari Ltd. L. State	
Mill 30	
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd.	
80	
100 Hukunchand Mills Ltd. 130	
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ord)	
113	
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref) 102	
100 Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd.	
90	
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills	
Ltd. 6	
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 20	
100 Binod Mills Ltd. 100	
50 Indore Narayanga Mills Ltd. 1	
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd.	
12 1/2	
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. 1	
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd. 3	
100 Hukunchand Juit Ltd. 12	
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd.	
1	
Bullion:-	
Gold Bar per tola Rs. 34/8	
Silver per 100 tolas 53.	

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 26.
Following a small rise of 9 points in New York Futures, the local market opened at Rs. 197 for Broach J/A and advanced half a rupee further to Rs. 197 1/2 but soon declined to Rs. 195 1/4 on speculative selling.

Rates at 2 p.m. were as under:-

Broach J/A ..	195 8
Broach A/M ..	198 8
Oomra May ..	174 0
Oomra July ..	174 8
Bengal May ..	130 12
Bengal July ..	135 12

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 26.
100 Narsi Nagshi Manavadar 200
62 Volkart Bros. Bhavaniganj 137
95 Arjan Khimji Ranala 166-1/2
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Derol 202/6
200 Oshman Suleman Sandan 5-1/2
25 Viram Ladhia Jamner 185 off
50 Patel Cotton Wun 188
200 Kolanagat Jalgaon 165-1/2
100 Khimji Punja Abraoti, off
98 Nanalai Manilal Shegaon 170
36 Viram Ladhia Bodvad 170-3/4
85 Do. Miyagaon 203

READY COTTON QUOTATION

Bengal Superfine ..	143
Bengal Fine ..	140
Bengal F.G. ..	137
Sindh-Punjab Fine ..	140
Sindh-Punjab F.G. ..	137
Wardha-Hingt ..	188/89
Nagpur/Savner ..	186/89
Punjabna ..	179/81
Yemtal ..	178/80
Arvi ..	178/80
Ellichpur ..	178/80
Amraoti-Berar ..	172/73
Khamgaon ..	172/73
Mulkapur ..	164/66
Khandesch ..	164/66
165 off ..	
Burwah Sanavad ..	178/79
Broach Fine ..	204/05
Punjab/American ..	207/12
Punjab/American m/-	202/05
Cambodia ..	207/12
Miraj/Sangli ..	209/12
Compta Good ..	207/17
Bagalkot ..	182/87
Kampa'a ..	326
Busoga ..	323
Junja ..	319
Manza ..	

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, May 26.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY	
Since 1st September	
Yester- This	
In full-pressed	
Bales ..	258,381
Khandesh ..	198,796
Central India ..	160,869
Barli & Nagar ..	43,563
Hyderabad-Gaorani ..	410,792
Berar ..	103,097
Central Provinces ..	
Total Oomras ..	1,922 1,175,498
Dholera ..	1,650 76,847
N.W. Provinces ..	52 45,922
Rajputana ..	166,337
Sind-Punjab ..	137,106
Broach ..	
Coompta & Dhar- war ..	239 32,078
Westerns-Northern ..	24,438
Cocoonada ..	132
Tinnevely and ..	26,684
Cambodia ..	1,419
Persian ..	26,379
American ..	
Egyptian and ..	323 130,311
African ..	
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	24
Total ..	5,586 2,031,704

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 24th May

In full-pressed	
Bales ..	324,761
Europe ..	1,250 690,295
Japan & China ..	14,790
Coast Ports ..	97,922
Up-country by Rail ..	
Afloat in harbour ..	
for Europe, China ..	19,554
and Japan ..	
Total ..	1,415 1,147,322

COMMODITY RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 26.

Receipts of various commodities	
into Bombay upto noon on Fri- day, May 25:-	
Wheat ..	10,161 Cwts.
Linseed ..	16,767 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard ..	816 "
seeds ..	138 "
Gingellyseed ..	54 "
Poppyseed ..	17,407 "
Groundnuts ..	2,127 "
Castorseed ..	12,637 "
Rice ..	5,727 "
Myrabollams ..	1,482 "
Cottonseed ..	2,804 "
Gram ..	1,174 "
Joowar ..	317 "
Barley ..	1,242 "
Bajree ..	1,732 Tons
Coal ..	

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 26

B.C. RATE-
T T D D 1/5 15/16
LONDON BANKS-
Selling T T D D 1/6 May-Dec.
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Jan-Mar.
Buying T T 1/6 1/32 May-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Mail
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 June-Dec.
NEW YORK B.C. RATE-
T T 264 1/4

NEW YORK-

Banks selling T T 262 1/4
Banks buying T T 261 1/4

PARIS-

Banks selling D D 575
Banks buying D D 585

AMSTERDAM-

Banks selling D D 55 7/8
Banks buying D D 55 5/8

JAPAN-

Banks selling T T 79 1/2
Banks buying 60 days 78 1/4

HONGKONG-

Banks selling D D 96 1/2

SHANGHAI-

Banks selling D D 87 1/4

SINGAPORE-

Banks selling D D 157 1/4

BERLIN-

Banks selling D D 95 1/2

CROSS RATE-

New York/London 5.09 3/8 25th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/2 26th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 26th inst.
London/Paris 77 1/2 25th inst.
London/Berlin 21 7/8 25th inst.
London/Switzerland 15 64 25th inst.
London/Liav 148 25th inst.
London/Bs lir 1294 25th inst.
London/Sto-ktom 19 39 25th inst.
London/New York 5

Latest Commercial News

Good Speculative Activity In New York Cotton

EFFECT OF STRENGTH IN OTHER LEADING MARKETS

Gold And Silver Quiet But Wheat Firm And Linseed Closed

BOMBAY, May 26. On Saturday, the sterling-dollar and the sterling-franc cross-rates fluctuated within a narrow groove. NEW YORK COTTON FAIRLY STEADY.

The New York cotton market ruled fairly steady on account of good speculative activity influenced by the strength in other leading markets, the better Stock Exchange and improved technical position. The closing tone was firm. GOLD AND SILVER SLIGHTLY EASY.

London gold and silver prices ruled slightly easy to-day. WHEAT PRICES IMPROVE

Liverpool and Chicago wheat prices improved considerably on account of unfavourable weather reports. Oats and Rye also ruled firm. The Argentine linseed market was closed. GILTEDGED SECURITIES IN FAIR REQUEST

The London Stock Exchange was inactive with no business passing. Gilt-edged securities were in fair request but business was limited.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)	New York, May 26.
Previous closing rate	11.54
1-day's opening rate	11.57
Difference	plus .03
To-day's closing rate	11.63
Difference	plus .06

Broach Expectation July Rs. 197

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 26. The market was closed to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, May 26. The market showed considerable steadiness on fairly good speculative activity influenced by the strength of other leading commodity markets and the better Stock Exchange. Moreover improved technical position of the market easily responded to small buying orders from abroad and weekend trade calling which was sufficient to absorb some offerings from the south.

The session opened with trading in October at 11.57 i.e. 3 points higher than the previous closing. Prices improved on good speculative buying and covering which gradually forced the quotation up to 11.60 but some July liquidation and southern offerings appeared and the price slightly eased to 11.57. However with renewed buying and trade calling the market again came up and closed at 11.63 for October with a rise of 9 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 26. The following were the opening ranges:—
July (11.25/11.23) 11.34/11.33
October (11.44/11.44) 11.58/11.57
Decr. (11.55/11.55) 11.69/11.69

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, May 26. 10-15 a.m.
Broach J.A. was traded in around Rs. 196-1/4 with New York opening futures 3 points up. Price fluctuations were narrow with limited business at night. The price improved to Rs. 197 as the New York futures closed 9 points up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 26. Local silver opened at Rs. 53/11, 53/12 and 53/14 in the absence of anything important doing. Prices slightly eased on some scattered selling while advices from abroad also did not indicate any improvement with the result that there was very little improvement and the market closed the same as the opening.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 33/15-6 33/15/6 and 34. Early in the session the market was quiet but later the market slightly improved on better dollar exchange and closed at Rs. 34, 34 and 34/0/6.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 26. Liverpool wheat opened steady at 53-3/8 for May. Trading was more active on improved buying influenced by better advices from abroad and good business was re-was closed to-day.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 26. Chicago wheat opened steady with May 93-3/4, July 92-1/2 and September 93-1/2. The market was fairly active on good speculative and commission house buying influenced by unfavourable weather reports.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, May 26. Chicago oats opened steady with July at 37-7/8 and September at 38-1/2 and good business was reported.

Chicago rye opened steady with July at 39-5/8. Trading was active on good speculative buying and covering.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, May 26. The Argentine linseed market was closed to-day.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 26. The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS

Tin (233 buyers £233 1/4 sellers) closed.
Lead (£10 7/8 buyers £11 sellers) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/2 to £36, 1/4) closed.
Glasgow (70) 70

JUTE

Crop June/May (£14 7/8) £14 7/8 value.
Dundee May (£17 1/4) unquoted
Lightning May (£16) unquoted.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4.
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3

RUBBER

Spot (5 15/16) 5 15/16 paid and buyers.
April/June (6 1/16) 6 1/8 paid and sellers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay May/June (£12-15/16) £12 15/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta May/June (12 3/4) £12 3/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata May/June (£11 1/8) £11 1/8 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria May/June (£10-5/8) £10 5/8 sellers.

JUTE SHARES

Calcutta, May 26. Jute Shares ruled quiet but steady and moderate turnover was resulted. In coals limited business resulted and undertone continued very steady and sound. Teas continued very steady. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

SECURITIES.

3-1/2 per cent ppter 89/3; 3-1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 98/10 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 108/9.

COTTON.

Kesoram 4/2.

COALS.

Amalgamated 19/14 small odd lot; Bengal 25/8; Burraquar 15; Ranegunge 33/15.

JUTES.

Belvedere 374/8; Gourepore ordy. 437; Howrah 51/12; Kamarhaty 540; Hooghly pref 18; National 23/10 ex div; Reliance pref. 137.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bareilly Electric 12/2; Bengal Iron 4/2; Britannia Engineering 1/2; Bararee Coke 9/4.

TEAS.

Bormahjan 12/2; Bishnauth 33/2; Coochekosse 196; Ledo 254; Texpore ordy 12/8; Texpore pref 12/4; Teliapara ordy 533.

DEBENTURES.

8 per cent 1921-36; Titaghar Paper Mills Debentures 105/8 small lot.—A.P.

Rome—The Crown Princess the formerly Princess Marie Jose of (Belgium) is expecting accouchement at the end of September. This announcement was made by the President of the Chamber at a special sitting at the end of the session. Deputies were asked beforehand to attend wearing the ceremonial black shirt.—Reuters Special.

LESS EASY CONDITIONS IN THE MONEY MARKET

GOLD MINING SHARES IN GOOD DEMAND

Wheat Firm On Bullish Weather Reports

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May 26. In the money market, although the previous week's easy conditions have been less in evidence, shortloan borrowers generally found supplies sufficient to meet requirements. Next week however conditions may improve more onerous as there will be the notable absence of treasury maturities and a heavy call on recent new 3 per cent funding loan.

On the Stock Exchange to-day gold-minings continued in good demand prices in some instances again advancing substantially but other sections were very quiet and uninteresting owing to the end account. In commodities wheat was firm and higher owing to bullish weather reports from North America.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 26. The 3-1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day unchanged at £90-1/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 26. The Stock Exchange markets generally were very quiet. Gilt-edgeds were steady but business was restricted. Mining shares were a prominent feature. Industrials generally were featureless.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£78 1/8) £78.
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (102 7/8) £102 7/8.
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/8) £109 1/4 ex div.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113-1/4) £113 1/4.
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 1/2) £102 1/2.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 3/8) £111 3/8.

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 9 1/2) dol 9 1/4.
International Holding (dol 1 3/4) dol 1 3/4.
Hydro Electric (dol 5 1/2) dol 5 1/2.
Musical Industries (32-4 1/2) 31-6.
Princhin Johnson (38-0) 38-0.
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (35-9) 35-4 1/2.
Imperial Chemical Def. (9-1 1/2) 9-1 1/2.
Woolworth New Ord. (100-0) 100-0.
Swedish Match (8-10 1/2) 8-6.
Dunlop Rubber (50-0) 50-0.
Imperial Ordinary (23-0) 23-0.
Ford Motors (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2.
Cables and Wireless (£8 1/2) £8 1/2.
British American Tobacco (120-0) 120-0.
Camera 'A' (£8) £8.
Imperial Tobacco Ord. (126-6) 126-6.
P and O S N Co. Defd (17-3) 17-3.
Distillers (89-6) 89-3.
Gredrud Dyers (14-9) 15-0.
British Ceylonese (12-4 1/2) 11-6.
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-3) 64-3.
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-9) 51-3.
Fine Cotton Spinners (10-9) 10-9.
Wickers Ltd. Ordinary (11-0) 11-0.
Inter Nickels (26) 25-3/4.
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-10 1/2) 5-10 1/2.
Tata Iron and Steel (£113) £113.

GENERAL RAIN IN LOWER BURMA

Temperature Below Normal In Chota Nagpur

POONA, May 26. Associated with thunder-storms there has been nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in Lower Burma and Bengal, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, North Madras Coast and Madras Deccan. Temperature is above normal in East United Provinces, Chota Nagpur, south west Bengal, East Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL. Port Blair quarter of an inch; Victoria Point three; Amherst and Yamethin two; Rangoon one; Tavoy, Gwa and Mergui a half; Toungoon, Maymyo a quarter; Dhubri two; Dinalpur one and a half; Bogra one; Barisal three-quarters; Dibrugarh, Chittagong, and Myitthaingah a half; Shillong, and Cherrapunji a quarter; Cuddapah and Masulipatam a quarter.

FORECAST. Thunderstorm and rain will be widespread in Lower Burma and Assam, extend and increase in Bengal and occur locally in Bi-

INDIAN COTTON PRODUCTION

Tremendous Progress In Technical Ability At Ahmedabad

SIR WILLIAM-CLARE-LEES' TRIBUTE

MANCHESTER, May 18. (By Air M-11). A tribute to the "tremendous progress in technical ability" which had been made in Indian cotton production during the past eight or nine years was paid by Sir William Clare-Lees, the retiring president, at the annual meeting of the Textile Institute here.

He was not much concerned with the mills in Bombay. They were much where they had been, and in the heavier styles of goods were making good, useful and serviceable stuff.

But in Ahmedabad they were going much further, both in the finer counts they were now spinning and in the proficiency they had acquired, not only in weaving, but in dying and bleaching. They had not gone in for printing to any great extent, but great step forward.

All that meant that they at home had to go another step forward. They had to adapt themselves, in this time of transition, to new ways and to develop the technical side so as to find the maximum employment for people in this country.

That work the Institute was doing—unostentatiously, but efficiently. Sir Thomas Robinson, the Mayor of Stretford, was elected President for the coming year.—Reuter.

EXPERT INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGIST

Will Govt. Extend Director-General's Tenure

From Our Special Correspondent

SIMLA, May 26. Some flutter has been caused here in the Indian circles by the rumour that the first Indian Director General of Archaeology is to retire by the end of December on reaching the age of 55. This rigid rule was not applied to all of his European predecessors.

The Director-General is acknowledged as the best expert in the Department and his would-be European successor has no such attainments. He also conducted the Department efficiently with 25 per cent less gazetted staff than his predecessor. During his regime the Department has increased its efficiency and has done everything to develop India's archaeological treasures.

Extensions of tenures of office above the age of 55 are a common occurrence in the posts of ordinary administrative importance and it is held that the argument is doubly strong, when the case to be considered is of an expert, who cannot be replaced. Moreover, the Indian Government has recently decided on allowing foreign explorers to exploit our archaeological wealth, provided the relics of national value are not removed from the country. It is important that in the execution of such policy a real Indian expert should be at the head of affairs to protect the national interests. It remains to be seen whether Government, in taking a final decision gives weight to these considerations.

MAHAJAN SABHA FOR PATNA DECISIONS

Appeal For Support To Congress Candidates

MADRAS, May 26. A public meeting organised under the auspices of the Madras Mahajan Sabha was held this evening. Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar, a member of the Congress Parliamentary Board, presiding. Messrs. Nageswara Rao Pantulu, K. Bashyam, T. Prakasam and others addressed the meeting and supported the Patna Decisions. They all made an appeal in the course of their address to the public to support the Congress candidates in the Assembly elections.

The Congress House, where the meeting was held was fully packed.—United Press.

Calcutta Vice-Chancellor Condemns Terrorism

CALCUTTA, May 26. The Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University referred to the Lebona outrage and said that time and again, the University had expressed its strong disapproval of the growth of the terrorist activity in the country and earnestly appealed to all responsible persons having the guidance of the younger generation in their own hands, to exert their

INDO-IRISH TRADE

Proposed Agreement In London

MOVE TO SECURE MUTUAL ADVANTAGE

SIMLA, May 26. Though judging by the material values, the Indo-Irish Trade Agreement's are not very important, but their significance lies in the fact that it is the first case of India negotiating a trade agreement with a Dominion.

At present India enjoys a preference in the Irish market for certain goods, notably: tea and the preference is of some advantage to India. The Free State, on the other hand, does not enjoy any preference in India.

It was natural that the Free State should try to get some "quid pro quo," and that led to the present negotiations.

The trades in which Ireland is chiefly interested are: ham, bacon, cheese and butter. There may be no great objection to granting preference to the Free State goods, especially as under the Ottawa Agreement whatever preference is given to the Dominion goods, is automatically extended to goods from the United Kingdom.

In case of butter, some further discussion may be necessary. It is true that the dairy industry is not protected in India, but the effect of foreign imports of butter has to be weighed in granting preferences. The Free State, of course, attaches importance to the dairy produce, because her entire countryside is dotted with creameries and exports a good deal of butter for foreign consumption.

VALUES OF TRADES.

As for the values of the trades of the respective countries, calculations are difficult. Most of the Indian goods pass into the Free State through the United Kingdom, and there is no way of knowing what portion of these passes into the Free State.

In the case of commodities like tea, there are some data available, but not for other miscellaneous goods.

However, rough estimates of same show that Indian trade with the Free State is valued at a million and a half pounds, as against £100,000 worth of Free State trade with India.

The Government of India has fully briefed its delegates, and an agreement is being worked out in London on those lines, to the mutual advantage of the two countries.

Requests are being received from other Dominions also for initiation of trade talks, but no hurried decisions will, in any case be taken.—A.P.

RUBBER EXPORT FROM INDIA

Restricted To Goods Covered By Certificates Of Origin

SIMLA, May 25. With effect from June 1st, 1934, taking of rubber by sea to any place outside India or by land to French and Portuguese Settlements bounded by India has been restricted to consignments covered by certificates of origin and export.

Another notification restricts from the same date the taking of rubber by sea or by land into British India from any place outside India to consignments covered by certificates of origin authenticated by an official empowered in that behalf by the Government of the territory concerned.

EXPORTS BY SEA.

Export by sea or by land from British India of leaves, flowers, seeds, buds, twigs, branches, roots or any living portion of rubber plant that may be used to propagate it has been prohibited from June 1st.

A Government Resolution appointing a Licensing Authority for India (excluding Burma) and laying down conditions for the grant of export licenses and certificates of origin for rubber exported from British India ports other than ports in Burma has been published.

A similar notification appointing a Licensing Authority for Burma and laying down conditions for the grant of export licenses and certificates of origin for rubber exported from ports in Burma has been published.—A.P.

active influence to counteract this spirit of terrorist ideas among impressionable youths. He said that he was sorry to say that the results had been disappointing. He felt that the roots and branches of this evil plant would wither away and die only under the influence of genuine and strong public opinion against it.—A.P.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Vaishakh 13, 1990.
Muslim—Safar 13, 1353.
Parsi—Adar 23, 1303.
Sunrise—6h. 2m.
Sunset—7h. 10m.
High Water—10-54, 13-5.
Low Water—4-03, 1-7.

Opening ceremony of the Progressive High School, (Kamathipura Branch) rear of Mahamari Temple, 4 p.m.

MONDAY, May 28.
Bombay Presidency Golf Club, Ltd., 8th ordinary general meeting, Mongini's Restaurant, First Floor, 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 30.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 31.
Results of Matriculation Examination, University Building, 2 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE.—Prof. R. S. Aiyar of Wadia College, Poona, will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Parthana Mandir, Girgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in English.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHA SABHA.—There will be a tea-conversation at the premises of the Maha Sabha, Palm Mansions, Dadar, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

SHREE MAHA KALI FAIR.—The annual fair of the Shree Maha Kali Temple at Echowani will be held to-morrow (Monday) and will remain for three days.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Australia via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 29th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The N.Y.K. Steamer "Hakodate Maru" left Colombo for Bombay via Marmagao on the 24th inst. and is due to arrive here on Wednesday (30th inst.) morning.

LECTURES ON QUORAN.—Professor Zahir-ud-Din Ahmed will deliver "Sunday lecture on 'Quoran' in Urdu from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. in the Anjuman-e-Islam High School, at Bori Bunder, on the ground-floor.

IDAR G. B. YUVAK SAMAJ.—The third session of the Idar G. B. Yuvak Samaj will be held at Radhiwad (Idar State) to-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidency of Mr. Ranchhodlal R. Upadhyay.

PROGRESSIVE HIGH SCHOOL.—A Branch of the above High School will be opened at Kamathipura in the Hall behind Mahamari Temple to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. S.L. Salam will preside.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, MATUNGA.—The members of the above Association will enact "Usha Parinayam" in Tamil on Sunday (June 3rd) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

BAND AT DADAR.—The Band of the 1st Bn. the Great Indian Peninsula Rly. Regiment, A.F.I. will play a select programme of music at Dadar Parsi Colony Band Stand to-day (Sunday) from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.).

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC.—A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla to-day (Sunday) from 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. Yeshwant Sadasiv Mirashi.

ARYA SAMAJ MEETING.—There will be a public meeting of Hindus in Arya Samaj Mandir, Girgaon to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. to request H.E.H. the Nizam to withdraw the case against Pt. Ramchandra Delhavi, who is now being tried at Bidar Court.

LOHANA NIGHT SCHOOL.—Those desirous to avail of the free education in shorthand, Typewriting, etc., should immediately join the Lohana Night School at Kanbal Chawl, Kandawadi, Bombay 4. Enquiries can be made between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. daily.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.—A special condolence meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the N.D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhaji Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, to mourn the death of Mrs. Sonabai Jayakar.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR.—"Madame Spy." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

REGAL.—"Queen Christina." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

ROXY.—"Peach O'Reno." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

CAPITOL.—"Wonder Bar." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

CARLTON.—"A Bill of Divorcement." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

PATHE.—"Girl Without A Room." Daily at 3-30; 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday Morning Show 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON.—"Moulin Rouge." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3-30 p.m.

WEST-END.—"Gun Sunday." Daily at 2-45; 5-15; 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MINERVA.—"Chandidas." Daily at 5-30; 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA.—"Khak-ka-Putla." Daily at 2-45; 5-15; 8 and 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL.—"Educated Wife." Time as usual.

PALACE.—"That's A Good Girl." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

EDWARD.—"King of the Jungle." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

MAJESTIC.—"Akash Wani." Daily at 5; 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.

KOHINOOR.—"Lety Lynton." Daily at 5; 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10 a.m. Commercial Bulletin.
Indian Theatrical Morning.
"Majhaki Ladki." (An Urdu Play).

11-30 a.m. Jos Chisleri and his Concert. Orchestra.

1-15 p.m. Close down.

6-30 p.m. Evensong Service. Re-layed from St. Thomas Cathedral.

7-45 p.m. Empire Relay.

8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin in English and Hindi. Radio Hints (in Hindi).

9-30 p.m. Master Dinker Dehere.

10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

6-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom. A summary of the week's news.

6-30 p.m. Scottish religious service: address by the Rev. George F. MacLeod.

7-15 p.m. An appeal on behalf of the British Empire Cancer Campaign by Lord Moynihan.

7-20 p.m. B. B. C. Orchestra.

8-00 p.m. Alfredo Campoli and his Orchestra.

9-00 p.m. Wireless Military Band.

10-00 p.m. A summary of the week's news.

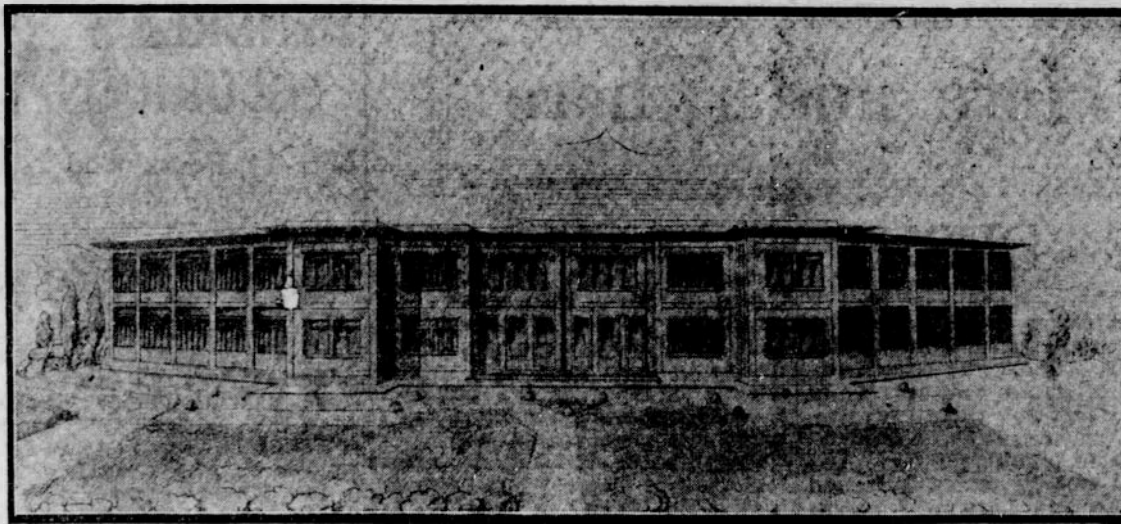
A.I. BHAWAR KSHATRIYA CONFERENCE.—The above Conference will be held to-day and to-morrow at the Sir C.J. Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Wadialal Dalkushbhoj of Ahmedabad.

PUBLIC LECTURE AT JUHU.—Mr. R.D. Karmarkar (of Karachi) will deliver a lecture on "Astrology and Physiognomy" at the Theosophical Colony, Juhu, to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

SHREE GAUDIYA MATH.—His Holiness Tridandi Swami B. V. Gavastinemi Maharaj will deliver a lecture in Hindi on "The Teachings of Lord Chaitanya" in the Math-premises at Babulnath Road, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.). The function will be preceded and followed by Shree Nam San-kirtanam.

BOMBAY BOOKSELLERS' ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Booksellers' Association an ordinary general meeting and a social gathering of all booksellers will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of Messrs. N.M. Tripathi and Co., Booksellers and Publishers, Princess Street, when Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri will preside.

"CATHOLIC ACTION".—There will be a public meeting to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Culvem (Bombay Suburban District) of the Culvem Parishioners, under the auspices of the Culvem Educated Young Men Cross Fund Association to express views on the subjects of "Catholic Action: the Good and Evil Events" taken place in the Archdiocese of Bombay and the Pivot of National Life.



The sanatorium on a pine-hill in Syria built by Syeda Surayya Al Fakhouri.

CRACKS IN JHENAI BRIDGE

Traffic Suspended: Transshipment Arranged

CALCUTTA, May 26.
The S.D.O., Jhenai Bridge, wires as follows:—

"The upstream bedlock of the Dagi Pier is in danger, the masonry having cracked. Traffic is impossible. The transshipment of passengers and luggage is being arranged."

"The Jhenai Bridge is situated on the Singhani-Bahadurabad Section of the Eastern Bengal Railway. The crack is believed to be due to the local river being on flood."—A.P.

TWO ANGLO-INDIAN YOUTHS ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, May 26.

Two Anglo-Indian youths were arrested by the Thana Railway Police for the alleged offence of pelting stone from outside at the Station Master's office. Vikhroli, yesterday, a little before midnight.

It is alleged that Berti Renox and Victor Renox, the arrested lads continued to throw stones at the Vikhroli Station Master's office for about half an hour in spite of the officer on duty warning them several times not to do so.

It is stated that the suspects will be produced before the Resident Magistrate of Kurla.

Thana Bye-Election

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, May 26.

As a result of the scrutiny of the nomination papers, the Chief Officer of the Thana Municipality has declared the candidatures of Messrs. Luis Rodrigues and Shantaram Dhondu Samant valid for the seat rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. S.B. Stokes Manager of the Raymond Woolen Mills, Thana. The bye-election will take place on June 9 by the voters of the non-Muslim non-Depressed classes' constituency (Ward No. 4).

Mahasabha R. C. Meting

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming second session of the Bombay City and Suburb Hindu Maha Sabha Conference will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Democratic Swarajya Party, Nene Building, opp. Abless Baug, Charni Road, to elect Chairman and office-bearers of the Reception Committee and to consider other matters in connection with the forthcoming conference.

PRATAP JAYANTI

(From A Correspondent).
UDAIPUR, May 24.

The Pratap Jayanti will be celebrated in Udaipur, the capital of Mewar, on June 15. Preparations are being made to increase the utility, impressiveness and simple dignity of the occasion. Soon after the Jayanti celebration a fair will be held at Haldighati, the famous field of Pratap's battle, which falls on June 19.

POSTAL NOTICE

Monday, (4th June 1934) will be observed as a Post Office Holiday on account of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birth-day. All the departments of the Bombay General Post Office and the Town Sub-Offices, including the telegraph branches, will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

BAND AT BANDRA.—The Band of the 1st Bn. B.B. and C. I. Rly. Regt. A.F. (I) will play a programme of music at the Bandra Bandstand (Bandra Point), to-day (Sunday) commencing at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

ALLEGED MANUFACTURE OF BOMBS

Bengali Youth Prosecuted Under Explosive Substances Act

MUNSHIGANJ, May 26.
Manoranjan Ray, a young man of village Brahmanikita was prosecuted yesterday before the Special Magistrate under section 5 of the Explosive Substances Act. Manoranjan was twice convicted in connection with Civil Disobedience movement.

The case against the accused was that on the morning of May 5, a bomb exploded in Pakpara Congress Camp, as a result of which Manoranjan's left palm was completely blown off.

The police arrested Manoranjan and collected pieces of the broken coconut shell, stones and other ingredients from the place where the explosion occurred and after investigation sent him for trial on a charge of manufacturing bombs.—United Press.

TWO YOUTHS ARRESTED

Sequel To Recovery Of Unlicensed Gun

AGARTALA, May 26.
Following the recovery by the State Police of an unlicensed gun from the house of Nazir Uddin Sardar of village Chapara, two young men were arrested and handed over to the Bengal Police who escorted them to Comilla.—United Press.

Arrested For Alleged Loss Of His Revolver

CHITTAGONG, May 26.
A European, said to be an ex-employee of the Idamara Tea Estate, Chittagong, was brought here under arrest from Sylhet for alleged loss of his revolver due to negligence which it is understood was missed from his trunk on his way from Datmara to Sylhet.

He was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who remanded him to police custody.—United Press.

NEW ORDER FOR DARJEELING HINDUS

Imprisonment For Non-Possession Of Identity Cards

DARJEELING, May 26.
A notice has been issued by the Police Superintendent, Darjeeling District, directing all the Hindus (both males and females) between the ages of 14 and 25 years, not ordinarily residing in Darjeeling, to report themselves to the Sadar Thana, and give all particulars desired by the Police Officer-in-charge, for the purpose of registration and the issue of identity cards, non-possession whereof will make them liable to fine or imprisonment or both.—United Press.

SPLIT AVOIDED IN CONGRESS

Sind Leader Welcomes Patna Decisions

KARACHI, May 26.
In an interview to the "United Press" in connection with the Patna decision, Sjt. Parsaram Tahiramani, ex-Secretary, Karachi District Congress Committee and Sind Congress Leader and the Editor of "Sind-Sewak" said:—
"Much as some of us may deplore the pathetic and persistent yearning of a vocal and influential section of the Congress leaders for the Council entry programme, it is a matter for some solace that the All India Congress Committee at Patna refused to split the Congress into two by sanctioning the creation of an autonomous Swarajya party. If previous experience is a guide, which, in a matter like this it is, there is no gain-saying the fact that, considered from whatever view-point, an autonomous Swarajya party would have been a futility, and a disruptive factor—a futility from the legislative and a disruptive force from the view point of its programme and activities tending to revive the old controversies and rivalries between no-changers and pro-changers.—United Press.

SIND LEADER WELCOMES PATNA DECISIONS

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Syeda Surayya Al Fakhouri, a Syrian lady who has built a sanatorium on a hill station in that country. She is now in Bombay.

ENROL MEMBERS FOR CONGRESS

Mr. Srikrishna Singh's Appeal To Bihar To Implement A.I.C.C. Resolution

(From Our Special Correspondent).
PATNA, May 26.

In the course of a circular addressed to Congressmen in the province, Srikrishna Singh, Acting President, Bihar Provincial Congress Committee and Mathura Prasad Secretary drawing attention to the resolutions passed at the meeting of the A.I.C.C. at Patna and requesting them to act in accordance with them have asked Congressmen to enrol one per cent of the total population in their areas as members of the Congress Committee and complete the organization of all committees in the respective districts up to 31st August. They have also been asked to elect members to Provincial Congress Committee on 31st of August and send their names so that the 1st may reach the office of the Provincial Congress Committee at Patna not later than 2nd September.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

The circular further says, they will have also to elect delegates to the Indian National Congress to the Provincial Congress Committee will meet at Patna on 10th September next for election of delegates to the Congress and A.I.C.C. and for suggesting names for the presidency of the ensuing session of the Congress. Members have therefore been requested to take prompt and immediate steps to make their organization representative and complete.

SPLIT AVOIDED IN CONGRESS

Sind Leader Welcomes Patna Decisions

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SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES

A Syrian Lady's Enterprise

Syeda Surayya Al Fakhouri, a Syrian lady, belonging to a highly respectable family of Beirut, has arrived in Bombay to collect funds for a Sanatorium that she has founded for the treatment of consumptive patients. She has built a portion of the hospital, which is situated on a pine-clad hill, having sold all her property and collected some more money by a lottery that the Syrian Government allowed her to organise for the Sanatorium.

How she came to dedicate her life to the service of consumptive patients is a pathetically interesting story. It appears that her second son, Mustafa, was suffering from consumption in the third degree and all doctors in Beirut had given up hopes of his recovery. As a desperate and last resort she took him to a snow-clad mountain and nursed him for four months in a tent.

She also made a vow that she would dedicate her life and property to the service of patients suffering from consumption if the life of her son was spared. Her nursing and her prayers did not go without effect and gradually her son recovered with the result that after four months he had no trace of the malady.

The grateful mother sold all her property and bought an old school building near a hill-station, but the hospital had to be closed owing to representations made by the residents who did not want a consumption sanatorium in their neighbourhood. The Government, thereupon, offered her a piece of land free, higher up in the mountain and also allowed her to run a lottery for it. With the money that she thus got and the money that she received from selling her property, she has built a major portion of the sanatorium. Her funds are now exhausted and she still needs more money for extending and equipping the hospital where she herself attends to the patients.

She has now come to India to try to collect funds for the sanatorium and is willing to build a special Indian Ward in it for Indian patients.

The locality of the sanatorium is said to be ideally suited for treatment of consumption and the hospital is open to all irrespective of nationality or religion.

Syeda Surayya Al Fakhouri is staying with Mr. Ghaleb Abdul Nasr El Yafi, 2nd Floor, 'H' Block, Sitaram Building, Crawford Market.

URUGUAY SEEKS TRADE AGREEMENT

Formal Negotiations Will Open In London Shortly

LONDON, May 25.
Informal and exploratory talks have been proceeding for some months with the Uruguayan Government through their Legation in London with a view to concluding a commercial agreement. At present no commercial treaty is in force between the United Kingdom and Uruguay.

Doctor Cosio, the Uruguayan Finance Minister, who has now arrived in London, will open formal negotiations which will probably start during the next fortnight, with the Board of Trade. Doctor Cosio will be assisted among others by Doctor Roberto Macechen, Counsellor to the Legation, and Don Londero, Minister Plenipotentiary.

Uruguay is chiefly interested in agricultural products including meat and wool and the United Kingdom in cotton yarn and manufactures, coal and a variety of manufactured products including iron and steel.—B. O. W.

SIR R. W. CARLYLE DEAD

Ex-Member Of Viceroy's Council

(Special Cable).
LONDON, May 26.

The death has occurred of Sir Robert Carlyle at Florence. (Sir Robert Warrand Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.S.I., was born in 1859 and was the son of late Rev. J. C. Carlyle. He entered the I.C.S. in 1878. He officiated as Inspector-General of Police, and later was appointed Inspector-General of Police and officiated Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal (1904). He rose to be Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Dept. (1907), and in 1910 was made Ordinary Member of Council of the Governor-General of India. In 1915 he retired.

YOUTH RUN OVER BY MOTOR CAR

BENARES, May 26.
A young man was run over by a motor car at Muhalla Lahatia. Immediately he was removed to hospital, where he expired after a few hours.—United Press.

Dead Body On Railway Track

QUETTA, May 26.
The dead body of a Mahomedan menial servant of the civil department was found yesterday on the railway track between Quetta and Sheikh Manza.

It is presumed that the person was run over by a train. Police investigation is proceeding.—A.P.

Kapurthala, May 26.—Major Kothawala, Inspector-General of Police, has gone on ten days' leave and Ral Sahib Dr. Sitaram, Chief Medical Officer, will officiate as Inspector-General during his absence.—A.P.

TOUR PROGRAMME IN BENGAL DROPPED?

Gandhiji Will Arrive In Bombay By Middle Of June

(From Our Correspondent).
PATNA, May 26.

It is understood that Gandhiji's tour programme in Bengal has been dropped after the completion of his Orissa tour. Gandhiji will go to Bombay reaching there about the middle of June.

It is likely that the meeting of the Congress Working Committee may be held in Bombay about that time.

U. S. AIRMEN FORCED DOWN ON WELSH COAST

LONDON, May 25.
Captain Pond and Lieut Sabel, two American Airmen, who made a forced landing in Ireland after crossing the Atlantic in an attempt to reach Rome, and who came down yesterday on the Welsh coast when trying to complete the journey, arrived at Heston Aerodrome near London to-day. Here they hope to eliminate engine trouble after which they will continue to Rome.

They expect to start on the return flight to America in three weeks' time.—B. O. W.

3 NEW SONGS HITS

GIRL WITHOUT A ROOM

A Paramount Picture with CHARLES FRANCIS and CHARLIE RUSSELL. MARGUERITE CHAMBERLAIN, GREGORY RAYSON, WALTER WOOD. Directed by Ralph Murphy. A CHARLES FRANCIS production.

PATHE</

Sports Jottings From Here and There

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE'S DEBUT

BY SPORTSMAN.

I have no doubt that readers of the "Chronicle" have read with consuming interest the article which has been reproduced in its columns from the Irish Press Supplement of the Gaelic Athletic Association's Golden Jubilee Number. Any country may well be proud of the splendid achievements of this Association in the field of sport during the last fifty years. The story of its birth, and gradual development is as fascinating as wonderful. It does immense credit to the Irish people who have raised the edifice of this gigantic structure in the face of insurmountable odds. There is, however, another aspect of this institution which demands the pointed attention of the people of India. It is the spirit of intense nationalism which animates the members of this sporting body. When the foundation of the G.A.A. was laid by the now-famous Seven Men in 1884, the condition of Ireland may be described in the words of Archbishop Croke, who became its first patron. In his famous letter to the first Secretary Mr. Michael Cusack, which has become known as the "Charter of the G.A.A.", he wrote: "The present aspect of things in this country is derived from the ugly and irritating fact, that we are daily importing from England, not only her manufactured goods, which we cannot help doing, since she has practically strangled our own manufactured appliances, but together with her fashions, her accents, her literature, her music, her dances, and her manifold mannerisms, her games also and her pastimes, to the utter discredit of our own grand national sports, and to the sore humiliation, I believe, of every genuine son and daughter of the old land." In such a depressing atmosphere, the Association took its birth. But the sponsors saw to it that the foundation was well and truly laid. It was founded—for the preservation and cultivation of national sports and pastimes. Its roots are deeply embedded in the romantic past and its ideals embrace every phase of native culture, and enshrine the full spirit and enthusiastic virility of Irish Nationality.

Undaunted by the apparently insurmountable difficulties the pilgrims worked their way onwards. When the country was in a veritable cauldron of dissension and strife, and utter despair, the G.A.A. provided the best medium for unity and brotherhood.

"Men and women who could not meet around a political platform began to meet in friendly fields. Brothers who had become estranged and bitter, found in athletic effort and physical prowess a new bond and a noble forgetfulness."

It is needless to mention here the wonderful part the members of the G.A.A. played in the struggle for the emancipation of their country. Suffice it to say, that their contribution was undoubtedly great. In reviewing the achievements of the G.A.A. its present President writes: "Remembering the struggles and vicissitudes of the nation, suppressed, betrayed, famished, and outlawed, we behold once more in the great figures of Archbishop Croke, Michael Cusack, and Maurice Davin, the unchangeable spirit of the past reawakened and bequeathed anew to a war-worn and slumbering people, and to-day, after the efforts and trials of half-a-century, we see the splendid fruits of their timely endeavours in the enthusiastic multitudes of the playing fields, and in the widespread organisation united by the ancient traditions and undying hopes and aspirations of a resurgent nation."

Would that India could boast of such a sporting and national institution! I offer my heartfelt good wishes for the future to the Gaelic Athletic Association.

TEMPTING OFFERS FOR REPORTING MATCHES.

The offers that have recently been made to D. R. Jardine, the Test Captain of England, and Larwood, the express bowler of "body-line" fame for reporting the ensuing test matches for certain papers in England, would make the mouths of many a pettifogging and potboiling journalist in India, water profusely. I have not the least doubt if an infinitely smaller offer was made to many of our prominent cricketers, they would simply jump at it. It is not that I want to lower the value of my much-esteemed friends either in the sporting field, but the fact is that none of our papers can afford to make anything like a "decent" offer. If such an offer was thrown out, it would be interesting to watch the race for its capture!

JARDINE AND LARWOOD IN REQUISITION.

But things are different in England—or for the matter of that in Europe and America. Not only newspaper owners, but promoters of Exhibition matches,

film directors and sporting goods manufacturers offer fabulous sums of money to famous exponents of games and sports in order to increase their wealth. Many sportsmen have succumbed to these tempting offers and I should not be at all surprised if Jardine and Larwood accept the baits, now that they are out of court so far as playing in the Tests this year is concerned. WHAT IS PROFESSIONALISM? Now some people ask, "Is this not professionalism?" If you strictly go by the rules which lay it down that if you exploit your skill for financial gains you are liable to be classified as a professional. Recently the Golfing world provided the greatest sensation of the year by the refusal of the entry of Miss Ethel Wilson, or who has been a champion for three years, for the British Women's Golf Championship, on the ground that she has been exploiting her skill as a golfer. The fact is that Miss Wilson is a player-writer and gives instructional articles in the papers. If this cost her amateur status, I do not see how a journalist or a player can make a living from his or her knowledge of a game and still remain amateur.

The Lawn Tennis Association rules are more sensible. They say, "Any Lawn Tennis player is an amateur who does not receive or has not received, indirectly or directly pecuniary advantage by the playing or the pursuit of the game."

"Any amateur player is specifically prohibited from: Advertising or permitting his name to be advertised commercially to his own advantage in connection with any tournament, match or competition."

VEILED PROFESSIONALISM IN INDIA.

Owing to our peculiar traditions and conditions, we have a sort of veiled professionalism in India—especially in cricket, football and hockey. And there are many people here who think that time has come for clearly defining the rules in this behalf and classify players accordingly. Money purses, prizes and liberal pocket money when on tour, constitute the chief heads of complaints. But the reasons which go to make a professional in Europe or America do not exist in India in any marked degree. I do not therefore think that time has yet come to define Professionalism in India and to rigidly enforce the rules.

TWO REFEREES IN FOOTBALL.

The football authorities at Cal-

cutta have initiated the two referee system in the football League matches in Calcutta. Owing to the high speed in which the game was played in that part, one referee was found unable to keep pace with the game and supervise it properly. I had occasions to watch this experiment last season and I considered the innovation satisfactory to a degree. It would have been tried in the I.F.A. Shield also. But the Army Sports Board of Control stepped in and refused to permit the military teams to participate in the Tournament, unless the Rules in force in England were complied with. The I.F.A. had no other alternative than submit to the decision of the Army Sports Board of Control. Later on, the I.F.A. asked for permission from the "British authorities, but the latter are adamant. The reason for their refusal, I believe, is their ignorance of the conditions prevalent in India. Had they any idea of the terrific speed of bare-footed football, I do think they would have acceded to the very reasonable request of the I.F.A. Anyway, the League Council find themselves in pretty pickle about it. While they find that the present one referee system does not suit their purpose, they have not the strength to override the decree of the Supreme Body in England.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

The Indian Football League will open its season on the Bengal Club ground at Parel on Sunday (to-day). Eleven clubs have, I understand, affiliated to that Body and are going to compete in the League Tournament this year. They are: King's Circle, Matunga Hindus, Bengal Club, Bombay Portuguese Association, Mahim Sports, B. J. Home, Haveri F.C., Star of Muslim, Jacob Circle, Bombay Blues, and G.S.M. College. One notable absentee in the list is the Malabar Sports Club, the last year's holders. I do not know what has prevented them from defending their title. Bombay Portuguese Association who were runners-up last year and who have just won the Nadkarni Cup, are in the fray along with King's Circle, Mahim Sports and Bengal Club in the Vanguard. I have no doubt many of the games will prove attractive and worth watching. I hear a stand has been erected, to which an admission fee of two annas per diem will be charged, while admission to the enclosed ground will cost one anna per day only. Football-goers in the Northern part of city are assured of an excellent sporting entertainment at a nominal cost during four days in the week.

HENDREN'S GLORIOUS 115

Hits 11 Fours And Is Out To Bailor

MIDDLESEX'S 258 AGAINST AUSTRALIANS

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May 26. Weather was delightful and there was attendance of 10,000 when the Australians appeared at Lord's, to-day, to play against Middlesex. Judge replaces Bailey in the Middlesex team sent yesterday. The tourists omitted Brown, Bromley, Oldfield, Fleetwood-Smith and McCabe.

INITIAL DISASTER The wicket was good and the home team winning the toss opened the innings with Price and Hart. The latter was bowled by a leg-break which came back sharply and Hulme was out the very next ball, being bowled off his pads. Both these wickets fell at twelve to Ebeling.

Price in ducking to avoid a rising ball from Wall was struck on the temple and almost immediately afterwards gave a simple catch to Orelly off his own bowling.

Hendon and Robins were not out at lunch when the score was 82 for three wickets. Robins was by no means at ease, especially against slow bowlers, but Hendren timed his strokes well, and was particularly strong in hooking.

HENDREN'S GLORIOUS 115 Hendren scored 115 runs mainly through glorious drives and hooks, and was the seventh batsman to be out. He was batting for 185 minutes and hit eleven fours. When the new ball was taken Wall bowled him with a bailer. Robins who scored 65, helped Hendren to add 142 runs for the fourth wicket. At tea the score was 252 for eight.

(Later).—Middlesex were all out for 258.

AUSTRALIANS' 135 FOR 2. The Australians before the close of play made 135 runs for the loss of two wickets.

Grimmett took three wickets for 80 runs.—Reuter's Special.

MIDDLESEX (1st Innings)	
Price c b Orelly	23
Hart b Ebeling	1
Hulme b Ebeling	0
Hendon b Wall	115
Robins l.b.w. b Grimmett	65
Newman st. Barnett b Grimmett	0
Allen l.b.w. b Orelly	4
Enthoven l.b.w. b Grimmett	15
Smith b Wall	13
Judge l.b.w. b Wall	0
Peebles (not out)	0
Extras	22
Total	258

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Wall 3 for 41; Ebeling 2 for 37; Orelly 2 for 56; Grimmett 3 for 80.

INLAND PRESS TELEGRAMS

Final Decision On Revision Of Rates And Priority Deferred

SIMLA, May 26. A communiqué states:—The Government of India in a press communiqué dated 10th March 1934, referring to their proposals with regard to revision of rates for inland press telegrams and of the priority accorded to them, had expressed the desire that all who were interested in this question should communicate their views by the end of April 1934.

In response to requests which have been received the Government of India have agreed to defer final decision in the matter, and to await further expression of views by those interested up to 15th August 1934.

Communications should be addressed to the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi, by whom they will be placed before the Government of India.—A.P.

FIRST WOMAN TO GET GHOSE FELLOWSHIP

CALCUTTA, May 26. The Senate of the Calcutta University at a meeting held to-day, accepted the recommendation of the Syndicate awarding the Ghose Travelling Fellowship for the year, among others, to Miss Sakuntala Rao, to enable her to prosecute advanced study and research abroad in connection with the educational systems for women. Miss Rao is the first woman to have received this fellowship.—A.P.

Calcutta.—The three Bengalis, arrested in connection with the Lebona outrage have been remanded to police custody till June 2, while another Bengali has been remanded till May 20, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.—A.P.

Calm After Storm

BANS AND ROUND-UP DO NOT IMPROVE MATTERS IN MILL AREA

In spite of wholesale arrests of strike leaders and promulgation of prohibitory orders there was no appreciable improvement in the Bombay textile strike, situation on Saturday from the employer's point of view.

The mill area was quiet on Saturday morning and there were no further attempts on the part of strikers either to hold meetings or processions in defiance of the Police Chief's ban.

Picketing of some of the Mills, however, is still being maintained by the strikers.

The number of mills reported to be kept open is 20.

Help To Mill Strikers

The National Association, Dardar, is collecting money and grains for the relief of the strikers. Uptill now the Association has collected grains, etc., as under:—

Rice 4 faras; Tur da 21 payalles; wheat and bajari in some quantity and Rs. 10 in cash.

To-day (Sunday) also members will go for collection. Miss Malnavati Marathe of the Hindu Colony is helping actively for collection.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN GONDAL STATE

Senior Govt. Inspector Holds Inquiry

RAJKOT, May 26. Divergent views are held by the Porbandar State Railway Administration and the Gondal State Railway Executive regarding the cause of the derailment of the goods train of the Porbandar State Railway running between Porbandar and Jetalpur in the territorial limits of the Gondal State Railway.

The locomotive engine and some 20 wagon have been damaged and the loss caused by the accident has been estimated at something between Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs. 2,00,000. No loss of human lives has happily occurred both the driver and the guard having providentially escaped unscathed.

No agreement having been reached between the two railway executives the matter was referred to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, who called on the Porbandar and Gondal Railway authorities to submit full statements as to what they believe to have caused the accident. As unanimity concerning the cause of the accident is out of the question it is understood that the Senior Government Inspector of Railways would after receiving the two versions of the accident study the situation at close quarters before expressing his considered opinion.—(United Press.)

AIR-LINK BETWEEN LAHORE AND KARACHI

Daily Service May Be Started By October

KARACHI, May 26. The prospect of a daily aerial link between Karachi and Lahore is contained in a communication addressed by the Indian National Airways to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce. In the course of the communication, the Airways state that if they could be assured of an average daily load of 25 pounds and an average of one person a day in each direction, they would probably inaugurate a service next October.

It is proposed that the southward service leaving Lahore at 3-30 in the afternoon should touch Mooltan at 4/55 and Khanpur at 5/45 from where it will proceed by train at 8/45 reaching Karachi at 8/25 the next morning. The northward service would leave Karachi at 7/15 p.m. by train and arrive at Reti at 5/30 the next morning when the mails will be transhipped into a plane arriving at Lahore at 8/30 a.m. The Airways suggest a post-always charge of one anna per half tola and a passenger fare of about a hundred rupees for the combined train and air service as against Rs. 75 charged at present for the first class journey by train.—A.P.

EXAGGERATED NEWS OF DEMONSTRATION

From Special Correspondents Of Anglo-Indian Papers

JUBBULPORE, May 26. News broadcasted by the Special correspondents of some Anglo-Indian papers regarding the demonstration made by the ryots outside the residence of Mr. Lillie Deputy Commissioner is exaggerated.

It is not correct to state that the demonstrators dispersed only on the appearance of a strong police force. The ryots who had assembled in the Court precincts went away peacefully after Mr. Lillie had assured them that an investigation would be made into their grievances.—United Press.

GIRI CRITICISES GOVERNMENT

Appeal To Workers For Solidarity

NAGPUR, May 26. Addressing a largely attended meeting of the textile workers this evening Mr. G. R. General Secretary of Railwaysmen's Federation, strongly criticised the action of the Government in not appointing either a Court of Enquiry or a Conciliation Board to settle the dispute between the millowners and the workers.

He appealed to the men to maintain solidarity till the Government set up an Enquiry Committee, and disapproved of the application of Criminal Law Amendment Act to trade disputes. Messrs. Kallappa of B.N.R. Union and P. M. Naicu also addressed the meeting.—United Press.

"CASE OF WORKERS IS JUST"

Mr. Gir's Plea For Ending Textile Strike

NAGPUR, May 26. Addressing a labour meeting here this evening, Mr. Gir put in an emphatic plea for using the machinery provided by the Trade Dispute Act with a view to ending the present Textile Strike deadlock here.

Expressing the opinion that the case of the workers on strike was just, Mr. Gir hoped that Government would intervene in the interests of the Textile Industry.—A.P.

RUSSEL PASHA'S ACCUSATIONS

Bulgarian Govt's Request For Information

GENEVA, May 26. A sequel to yesterday's narcotic accusations levelled against Bulgaria, was seen to-day, when the Bulgarian delegate announced that the new Government had already dismissed the Public Health Official, mentioned by Russell Pasha.

The new Government has requested for information to enable it to deal promptly and effectively with the drug traffic.—Reuter.

BOLIVIA'S "METHODS OF TERRORISM"

Allegations Made By Paraguay

GENEVA, May 26. Paraguay has notified to the League that she was obliged to refrain from applying to Bolivia the rules of international law in civilised warfare owing to the latter's employment of methods of terrorism.—Reuter.

HOLLAND AGREES TO BAN ON MUNITIONS

GENEVA, May 26. Holland is the latest and 13 country to agree to the League's proposal of placing embargo on war munitions to Bolivia and Paraguay.

No reply is hitherto received from Czechoslovakia, which is one of the largest sources of supply for the arms trade in South America.—Reuter.

Rubber Quota And South India

MADRAS, May 26. It is understood some Indian durbars of South India have not yet signed the Rubber Restriction Agreement on the ground that the basis of quota for South India is unreasonable. Opinion is strong that the quota is unfair and should be improved.—United Press

STOP PRESS

JAPAN & FAR-EAST PROBLEMS.

TOKIO, May 26. The Foreign Office has instructed the diplomatic representatives abroad that the Japanese Government is determined to exclude the discussions of Far-Eastern affairs from the Naval Conference next year.—Reuter.

BRADMAN'S MAGNIFICENT CENTURY.

LONDON, May 26. A magnificent century by Bradman, after both, Woodfull and Ponsford were out for ducks, was a feature of the Australian innings.

Woodfull, in playing a ball back was beaten by pace; it made off the pitch and was out l.b.w. before a single run had been scored.

Bradman joined Ponsford and the latter was out in exactly the same manner as Woodfull before he too had scored a single run. Bradman then took command of the situation, and knocked the bowling off its length. He played sparkling cricket, and scored at a remarkably fast rate. Scoring 24 out of the first 28 runs on the board, he reached his individual 50 in 45 minutes, and his 100 in 83 minutes. He completed his century off the last ball of the day's play. His score of 100 included 19 fours.

Darling, who was comparatively quiet (scoring only 33 out of 126 runs put on board, while he was at the crease), was missed by the wicketkeeper when he had made only 13 runs.

The closing scores were as under:—

AUSTRALIANS—1ST INNINGS.	
Woodfull l.b.w. b Smith	0
Ponsford l.b.w. b Smith	0
Bradman (not out)	100
Darling (not out)	33
Extras	2

Total (for 2 wickets) ... 135

—Reuter.

PERRY OVERCOMES MERLIN

Leading Players Enter 4th Round Of French Championships

(Special Cable) PARIS, May 25. There have been no surprises so far in the French Hard Court Championships, all the leading players winning their matches against comparatively unknown opponents.

Perry beat the young Frenchman Merlin 6-2, 6-3, 6-4 and entered the fourth round with Austin, Hughes and Crawford, Hughes meets Austin in the fourth round.

In the first round of the Men's Doubles Gentien and Merlin (France) beat Sleem and Fyze, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2.

LINGFIELD DERBY TRIAL

Medieval Knight Wins

(Special Cable) LONDON, May 26. The Lingfield Derby Trial Sweepstakes run over a distance of a mile and a half resulted as follows:—

MEDIEVAL KNIGHT	1
TIBERIUS	2
ON TOP	3

Five ran. Won by a short head. One and a half lengths separated the second and the third.

Starting prices were 6/4 Medieval Knight, 11/10 Tiberius, 5/1 On Top. Tiberius led until inside distance, when Medieval Knight challenged.

London.—The Queen spent her 67th birthday at Buckingham Palace, where the chief celebration of the day was a luncheon party. Other observances were royal salute at Hyde Park, and flying flags over Government offices.—Reuter's Special.

RECORD SCORE IN GOLF

American Undergrad Wins British Amateur Championship

(Special Cable) PRESTWICK, May 26. Lawson Little, an American undergraduate, won the British Amateur golf championship beating Scotsman Wallace by a record score of 14 and 13.

Little's golf was amazing. He played only 82 strokes for 23 holes. His morning round of 66 is the lowest round in any British championship. Wallace failed to win a single hole.

DETAILS OF MATCH. Ideal conditions prevailed to-day when the final of the Amateur golf championship was played before 5,000 spectators. Lawson Little, the 24-year old Harvard undergraduate playing the first national championship final overwhelmed James Wallace of Troon, winning 14 and 13. Little played superlative golf.

He was six up at ninth and twice up at 18th when scores were 66 and 79. Little did the first round as follows:—four, three, three, four, three, five, four, four, four, three, five, four, three, four, three, four, three.

Little's drives were very long and his second shots extremely accurate. Wallace, who took special permission for a day off at a saw-mill, where he is at present working failed to win a single hole.—Reuter's Special.

GOLD MEDAL FOR WILEY POST

I. A. Federation's Award For 1933

PARIS, May 26. International aeronautical Federation's gold medal (1933) has been awarded to Wiley Post.—Reuter.

W. I. F. A. BAN REMOVED

Three Colaba United Players Apologise

Three of the Colaba United Players Dadoo, Krishna and Ramchander, who were suspended by the W.I.F.A. for misconduct, have apologised and the ban imposed on them has been lifted. It is understood that some of the suspended players who are employed locally have had pressure put on them to make peace.

WORLD'S WALKING RECORDS

10 Miles In 74 Minutes And 21 Miles, 869 Yards In 3 Hours

(Special Cable) LONDON, May 26. Two world's walking records were created at White City Stadium. F. Redman of the Metropolitan Walking Club covered ten miles in 74 minutes 30-3/4 seconds, breaking the 26-year-old record.

G. Galloway of Surrey walked 21 miles and 869 yards in three hours.

RAMAN RETIRES FROM CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

Senate Records Appreciation Of Work

CALCUTTA, May 26. The Senate accepted the resignation of Sir C. V. Raman, the Palit Professor of Physics, as from the 1st of June, as he has decided to remain in Bangalore and wished to retire from the services of the Calcutta University at the end of his present leave.

The Senate also placed on record its sense of appreciation of the services rendered by Sir C. V. Raman.—A.P.

Sanatanists Establish Dharma At Kumbakonam!

Sacrifice Goats On Banks Of Cauvery To Check "Adharma" In Social & Religious Matters

KUMBakonam, May 25. 23 goats were sacrificed at a sacrifice that was performed on the banks of the Cauvery by Brahmins for spiritual benefit of the community in general. Elaborate arrangements were made for the ceremony and no less than 2,000 orthodox Brahmins from various centres participated in the Yaga, which is said to propitiate the gods and receive their blessing for the community.

The Yaga was performed at Kamakoti Math, the holy sanctum of His Holiness Sankaracharya of Kumbakonam. From the early hours of the morning till afternoon, the ceremonies were performed without a break. The goats were killed by a potter commissioned for the purpose, and later a score of Pandits marched to the spot where the animals lay dead. They cut pieces of flesh from every important limb of the sacrificial beast and offered them to the deities.

PEACE IN HEAVEN.

During the progress of the Yaga, Pandits delivered lectures on the significance and object of the ceremony. They stated that no cruelty was involved in the

Yaga, as the animals killed obtained eternal bliss. The Vedas had said so, and those who believed in them, must endorse that view. The sacrifice was intended to bring prosperity to the rulers and the people and to check Adharma (wrong) in all religious and social matters. Those who attended the ceremony would be blessed. It was believed that barren women would beget children, if they attended the sacrifice.

HUMANITARIAN PROTEST.

There was a protest meeting at the Gandhi Park, where several humanitarians condemned the animal sacrifice. A learned Bhagavathar, in the course of a religious discourse at Sree Kumbeswara Temple (the leading Siva Temple of Kumbakonam) vehemently denounced animal sacrifice. There was also a talk of organising a Jatha to offer Satyagraha before the Yagasala. This created a lot of flutter in the Sanatanist camp. They sought police protection, who promptly guarded the vicinity of the Yagasala, and only worshippers were allowed to enter it. The Yaga was in progress for a full week and thousands of worshippers made offerings to the deities.—United Press.



Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, Editor of the Sunday "Bombay Samachar," was given a farewell reception by the Samachar staff last evening. Mr. Gandhi is in centre with garland.



Mr. T. K. Roddan (garlanded), Chief Engineer of the Bombay Corporation, who is retiring, was given a farewell party and was presented with a silver casket by the staff on Friday.

BOGEY OF HINDU RAJ

Muslim Conference Secretary Criticises Congress Policy

LAHORE, May 25. A strong indictment of the Congress as a communal body made by Khan Bahadur Haji Rahim Bux, Working Secretary of the All-India Muslim Conference, in a statement to the press to-day on the recent publication of the Nationalist Muslim developments.

Haji Rahim Bux draws the attention to the fact that notwithstanding their full support and sacrifices, the Congress has remained and will always remain a purely Hindu body and that the Purna Swaraj of its dreams is no better than Hindu Raj.

He adds that the Nationalist Muslims, who really brought the Swaraj Party into existence, thought that as their point of view (on the Communal Award) had been accepted by the Party it deserved their support. Now that, according to Pandit Malaviya's and Mr. Aney's reading, this point of view has been definitely rejected by the A.I.C.C., it is up to the Nationalist Muslims to realise the futility of hoping for justice, from the Congress for their community.

THEIR PROPER PLACE. It is time that they made up their minds to develop a spirit of independence among themselves and cease to be mere camp followers or titular office-bearers of a body which has really no respect for their views and uses their presence merely as a cover for its communalism. Their proper place is in the ranks of their own community.

He hopes that they will claim their rightful position among Muslims in the next session of the All-India Muslim Conference. Referring to the next session of the All-India Muslim Conference, Haji Rahim Bux observes that in the face of propaganda and agitation, some Muslims do feel apprehensive lest the Communal Award is upset in order to placate the Hindu agitation. He has been asked by some prominent Muslims to call a meeting of the Executive Board or hold an annual session of the Conference.

Consultations are being held thereon but Khan Bahadur Rahim Bux adds that he can say without the least fear of contradiction that the Muslims of India stand by the Communal Award in the absence of an agreed settlement.—A. P.

PATIENT MURDERED

IN HOSPITAL

Three Accused Sent To Transportation For Life

RANGPUR, May 26. "Those who commit an offence on a person who takes shelter in a Temple, Mosque, or hospital or due to illness is incapable of defending himself against his assailants deserve no mercy and are guilty of the offence of most heinous nature." Thus remarked the District and Sessions Judge, Rangpur sentencing three accused to transportation for life for murdering one Hasimuddin in the Nilphamari Hospital, while he was an indoor patient there.—United Press.

DRAINAGE SCHEME FOR TRIVANDRUM

Chief Engineer Says It Is Under Consideration

TRIVANDRUM, May 25. A statement that a drainage scheme for Trivandrum was under consideration of Government was made by Chief Engineer during question time in Sri Mulam Assembly to-day. Leave to discuss a motion for adjournment of the House on the situation created by incorrect statistics furnished in connection with quota of rubber allowed to be exported from Travancore was granted and later the motion was taken out.

The mover said that for area under rubber cultivation quota fixed was too small, therefore he urged the Government to rectify matters by furnishing correct figures.

GOVERNMENT'S SYMPATHY

Dr. Kunjan Pillai, Chief Secretary to Government, said that Government was in full sympathy with the object of the motion. He said that Government had given provisional consent to broad outlines of rubber restriction scheme and details had not been finally agreed to as they were still under consideration. Out of 88,000 acres under cultivation in South India quota fixed for Travancore was in proportion of 61,000 acres and export quota of rubber from Travancore would be about 70 per cent of 6,550 tons fixed for South India. He concluded: "We are going to correct the figures of area of rubber cultivation until we have correct figures. We can't convince the international committee of larger area than already furnished and ask for a revision of the quota fixed."

Prior to taking the motions for supplementary grants the President ruled that token motions were irrelevant and inadmissible on a motion for supplementary grants.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The deaths have occurred of Sir Arthur Moberley and Lord Sumner.

It is officially confirmed that Major General C. R. Newway will vacate the command of Madras District on the expiry of his present leave.

One seer of contraband charas is reported to have been recovered from a Hindu employee of the Railway Engine Shed, Mughal-pura. The man has been arrested under the Excise Act by the Mughal-pura Police.

The total amount applied for in tenders for £40,000,000 Treasury Bills on Friday was £72,995,000. The maximum amount allotted in bills at three months average rate per cent being 17/3.450 as compared with 16/6.680 last week.

A Special Durbar was held at Khatamndu recently in which Colonel Daakes the British Envoy was officially received by His Majesty, the Maharajadhiraj of Nepal in the former's new role as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Nepal a post to which he is the first incumbent.

ENTERED ZENANA WITHOUT NOTICE?

Jubbulpore Municipal President Charged With Trespass

JUBBULPORE, May 25. House trespass and defamation are alleged against Mr. D. P. Mishra, president of the Jubbulpore Municipality and Captain D. G. Kharandiker, Health Officer of the town by Mr. S. A. Hadi, vice-president of the Jubbulpore Municipality, who has launched proceedings against Mr. Mishra and Capt. Kharandiker on the two charges.

Mr. Hadi alleges that on May 17, at about 1 p.m. Mr. Mishra and Capt. Kharandiker, accompanied by the Municipality's Water Works Inspector entered the zenana of Mr. Hadi's house by the back entrance in Mr. Hadi's absence without giving any previous notice or taking permission from Mr. Hadi. Due to the same the women of the household were disturbed and alarmed.

Mr. Hadi alleges that he became acquainted with this visit when he returned home later that evening, and further that Mr. Mishra and Capt. Kharandiker were broadcasting false accusation against him by alleging that he had taken a new water connection in his house without paying for it. And further that he had stolen municipal property and was surreptitiously utilising this material, as well as municipal labour.

June 1, has been fixed for the hearing of the case.—United Press.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEE IN TROUBLE

Govt. Threaten Withdrawal Of Grant

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 25. "Participation in a movement which has for its aim and object subversion of law and order is misconduct on the part of the officer or servant of a body which is itself of creature of statute. In the absence of any provision in the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act or rules thereunder it is open to the Municipality which has inherent power to appoint, punish or dismiss its servants, to take action against any of its servants."

The above is contained in a communication addressed to the Hyderabad Municipality by the local authority regarding Doctor Chimandas a Municipal employee who had participated in the Civil Disobedience movement. Government therefore calls upon the Municipality to obtain from Dr. Chimandas an undertaking in accordance with the provisions of the Government circular, before June 5, and adds that if the Municipality does not comply with this direction, the grant of Rs. 6,460 per annum, to the Municipality on account of the Health Officer will be withdrawn from the date of reinstatement of Dr. Chimandas until further orders.—A. P.

PARSI MILLIONAIRE IN LONDON

He Maintains His Own Police Force To Guard His Palace

Sir Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, millionaire Parsee business man, who is now in Windsor, employs his own police force to guard his stately riverside home, the Willows, about three miles from Windsor.

His force wears a uniform almost identical with that of the ordinary police, with peaked blue caps instead of helmets.

It consists of seven ex-naval men, each of whom carries a truncheon.

I sought an interview with Sir Dhunjibhoy, intending to ask him about his guards, writes the "Sunday Express" representative.

The Thames forms a natural barrier for approximately half a mile on one side of The Willows and a high wall encloses the rest of the estate.

PASSAGE BARRED

One of Sir Dhunjibhoy's guards stood stolidly at the massive iron gates at the main approach to the house.

I rang the bell and the guard smiled. "That bell," he said, "will only summon me or one of my mates. What do you want?"

"I cannot allow you or anybody else to pass through these gates without a written appointment. Go and see Captain Linklater, the secretary."

I had to pass through Sir Dhunjibhoy's garage to reach the offices of Captain Linklater and was astonished at what I saw.

Four of the most luxuriously built motor-cars I have ever seen stood in line. A chauffeur in an elegant dark and pale blue uniform sat rigidly to attention at the wheel of each.

This glittering concourse d'elégance seemed to await only the arrival of the judges and spectators.

Captain Linklater declined my request in emphatic terms. "Sir Dhunjibhoy will see nobody," he said. "He wishes to live here undisturbed."

Neighbours of this wealthy Parsee said: "Sir Dhunjibhoy has been living here since the War, but has remained a stranger."

"We thought when we saw his fleet of motor-cars that there would be a considerable amount of entertaining done at The Willows, but we have seen no evidence of it."

"He made a substantial donation to a local hospital and another to the local branch of the British Legion and then seems to have retired from all social activity."

Other neighbours spoke of Sir Dhunjibhoy having a fine collection of gold plate.

FORTUNE FROM JUTE

The Willows was built by a former Duchess of Sutherland, and within the estate stands another fine mansion built by her. It is called Sutherland Grange, and when the property was acquired by Sir Dhunjibhoy the Grange

RAID ON ALLEGED GAMBLING DEN

Police Arrest 8 Suspects Found In Room

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, May 26. Eight persons were arrested by the Kurla police under the Gambling Act following a raid on a room in Lalji Devraj building at Kurla on the night of May 24 last. They have been let out on bail.

The names of the arrested persons are (1) Purshottam Bhimaji Thakkar, of Ghatkopar, (2) Virji Khimji, (3) Tulshiram Yarnaji, (4) Mahomed Suleman, (5) Janmahomed Abdul Shukeri, (6) K. Lakshman, (7) Funsai Tejuan, (8) S. Nazir Mahomed. The last seven belong to Kurla.

The first three accused, who are alleged to be servants of one Kundamal, are charged with running common gaming house, while the last five accused were found in the alleged gambling den. Several slips on cotton futures have been seized by the police.

CONVICTED FOR GAMBLING

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, May 26. The Resident Magistrate of Kurla convicted yesterday Ibrahim Mahomed and Rajabali Khudabaksh of Mulund on a charge of gaming, and sentenced Ibrahim to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default two weeks' hard labour and Rajabali to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or in default six days' rigorous imprisonment.

SWADESHI MILLS ATTENDANCE FALLS

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, May 26. The attendance of operatives in the Swadeshi Mills, when it opened this morning, had again declined to 650, showing a decrease of 50 over yesterday's figure.

Mr. Sharpe, the Superintendent of Police, paid a visit this morning to Kurla and inspected the affected area with a view to devising ways and means for ending the present deadlock in the local mill industry due to the general textile strike.

was lavishly furnished as a guest house.

Nobody with whom I spoke could recall ever having seen it used for this purpose.

The guards maintained to protect the estate work in seven-hour shifts day and night.

I was informed that a ship's bell is rung at intervals throughout the night by the watchmen on duty, and that if Sir Dhunjibhoy wishes he can flood-light the grounds from his bedroom.

Sir Dhunjibhoy made a large fortune in jute and shipping.

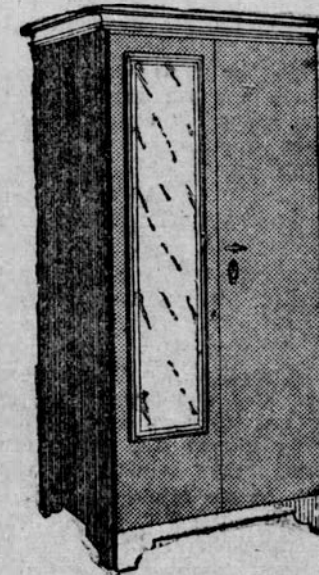
He lives at The Willows from March to October, and then returns to India. During his stay in England he also spends much time at Harrogate.

But even when Sir Dhunjibhoy is not in residence the vigilance of his seven picked men does not relax for a moment.

GODREJ ALMIRAHS WIN

Shattering All Past Records.

THE SALES of Godrej Patent AlmiraHS far exceed the sales of all other steel cupboards in India, foreign and Indian combined. There is such rapidly growing demand for them that we have been compelled to make huge extensions to our Works to meet the ever-increasing demand for them even in these days of such poor business.



GODREJ PATENT STEEL ALMIRAHS

with the "CHANNEL GRIP" will protect your expensive dresses and valuables against burglars, insects, dust and fire

Because—

1. Burglars cannot open them.
2. Insects, dust and flames of fire cannot pass inside.
3. Rust will not spoil their beautiful appearance.

NOTE:—The "Channel Grip" of the doors of Godrej AlmiraHS is so strong and secure that no burglars can pull them open and no insects, dust or flames of fire can pass inside. It is a patented Godrej invention and cannot be used in any other AlmiraHS.

Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co., Ltd
Head Office and Works—Lalbagh, Parel, BOMBAY.

SHOWROOMS IN BOMBAY.

(1) Yusuf Bldg., Churchgate St., Fort. (2) Kalbadevi Rd., Vithalwadi.

Branches:—CALCUTTA, DELHI, MADRAS.

Agencies:—Ahmedabad, Karachi, Lucknow, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bangalore, Coimbatore, Guntur and Trichinopoly.

WHEELER WOOLSEY

DOROTHY LEE... ZELMA O'NEAL... JOSEPH CAWTHORN

IN THEIR ROARING COMEDY

PEACH O' RENO

Rampagin' Rollick... Whoopin' Fun... Sure Divorce From All Gloom as the Boys Turn the Town Upside Down!

AT **ROXY**
TO-NIGHT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

RUSTY CANNON FOUND

CALCUTTA, May 25. An old and rusty cannon about two feet long was discovered this morning during excavation operations for a building in the Bura Bazar section of the city. The local police took charge of it. It could not be ascertained how old it is but it is believed

that it belonged to the days of Nawab Nazims of Bengal.—A. P.

A Government of Burma notification proscribes all copies of leaflet in English entitled "New Year Greetings of Domba (We Burmans) Up, Brothers, to freedom. Up, to night of Sun." addressed to "comrade" and purporting to be issued by Domba League Freedom Fighters, Rangoon.

G. A. A. GOLDEN JUBILEE

WHEN PLAYING-FIELDS WERE EMPTY

-And Fighting Lines Were Filled

(BY DONAL O'KEEFE.)

The G. A. A. was born in a room in a sturdy Munster town, on one historic day. But it was conceived in the minds of men who had been borne by Ireland through days of defeat and subtle danger. The organisation of the games was a tonic for defeatism. The Fenians were gone. Anglicisation, insidious and poisonous, was creeping over the land. It was the sound of the tramping of athletes to the fields, the banging of the football on the cross-bar, the smack of the "camman" on the speeding "slodard" they drove that snake into its lair again.

And then Fenianism came again, into the sunlit air and the keen wind of the playing fields, breathed by clean-bodied athletes when the thrill of nationality was singing in their blood.

It need not seem strange that the great G. A. A. counties fought so well and suffered so terribly in the bloody years. By the fences, after football or hurling match, the men spoke of Ireland. Short, expectant, foreboding remarks can accompany the lifting off of jerseys, the changing of boots. There would be an idealist on the team. There would be Gaelic Leaguers. Even the mothers knew as they watched their sons half unconsciously "sloping" the hurleys as they would rifles.

ENGLAND'S APPEALS.

War! Flaming through Europe. What fine boys these games had made in Ireland. They would look splendid on their way to England—and to France! "A special appeal to the hurlers and footballers of Munster." The eyes of that idealist in the team were like dark flames. How he must have laboured and journeyed and spoken. How he must have brought the newspapers into the fields with him and showed the rest the other cuttings, the appeals to the cricketer and Rugby men. And they won—such men as he. . . . There are clubs in Dublin and Kerry and Cork and Tipp, and Kilkenny; ay, in all the great counties, named after G. A. A. lads who died in sixteen.

Sinn Fein! The people knew, and smiled, when they saw the "organiser" with the local club secretaries as they bought their tickets—if there happened to be tickets—at the playing-field gates.

Well, the lads had enough camans and leathers—and the "men going in" couldn't go in without money. And the games were as good as ever. Better. A good cause gives a great spirit. The referees could tell that.

Conscription! The "appeals" had failed. There was no need of the idealist's fiery speeches now. The hurleys did make good "dummies". The people laughed at the "bad players" taking out their camans too.

They stayed out late, those nights. And sometimes, there would be no muddy ball-marks on the "sticks" when they came home.

There were some good players in the R. I. C. An R. I. C. man one of the Thurles seven. There were good Irishmen in the R. I. C. When the English directed the force of D. O. R. A. against the hurleys, R. I. C. men threw off their coats. They seemed to know then where the hurlers met. And some of them were good at the drilling.

The years that followed have been storied too sadly in many places to be storied here. And yet the G. A. A. can say that every final was played sometime, somehow. For Irishmen could play games in hell, if they went there. Kerry and Louth renewed 1903 and 1913, in Frongoch! Prisoners in Ballykinlar sent a request to the Central Council for funds for football prizes, as airily as if they had all Ireland to rove through.

On Gaelic Sunday the internees of Belfast Jail held a great contest, Munster and Ulster versus Leinster and Connacht. But in the dark days too, there was, for long stretches, no sound in the little parishes or the towns, but the pealing of rifles. Even the rattle of the earth on the secreted coffins was as silent as the hurried marches over the mounds.

The playing fields were empty. The women-folk did not like to look towards those lonely goalposts.

"MACSWINEY IS DEAD!" The memory of a Central Council meeting in 1920 brings it all back. "No games next Sunday—Terence MacSwiney is dead!" So it was with all the great traged-



AUSTIN STACK

dies. One two three gone from the team. In Tralee they said that the Rock Street team was gone (killed or maimed) before the fight was over. Kilkenny lost two All-Ireland men at the Coolbawn ambush. Cork lost her hurlers at Clonmult and Kilmichael.

Tipperary last Hogan even as he stood in the back line, play for his county. Even when he was borne with the colours of his county and of his country on his coffin, the Tans were surrounding Clonmult. I think the G. A. A. died down after that. The annual Conven-

tion was so small in '21, it would remind one of the days of Cusack. But there was sterner work to go.

The Truce! It was a glad sight to see the lads meeting again in the fields. And what a host of tricks they had learned in the camps. The Kerry term that the people afterwards said was invincible, was built in Ballykinlar. We read of Mick Collins throwing in the ball at the Leinster Hurling Final.

And of Cork, where they still kept drilling even when the days had grown quiet and when war-weary men could find enjoyment—playing or, watching in silent dreaminess.

The Treaty! Great as was its shadow in the homes, in the offices, in the work-shops, was it not greatest in the councils of the G. A. A.? Dissension, bitter, heart-searing, creeping into the sunlit fields. Is it not sad to conjure up that double line of fifteen, with their bright colours, clashing hands for a friendly conflict. . . . Because the more cruel conflict was coming.

Civil War! They fought against the breaking, these clear-sighted men of the G. A. A. Perhaps because they hoped that this association of theirs would be a safety-valve to stop a flow of blood. But the fates were strong. The great brotherhood of the Gael was rent and tortured again.

The Croke Memorial was unveiled in Thurles on the 4th June, '22. Cathal Brugha lay



TERENCE MACSWINEY.

dead in Dublin on the 4th July. So passed many whose Gaelic ideals had been the inspiration of the national resurrection.

But the ending of the bitterness is the triumph of the G. A. A. How much of it passed when the Kerry team, who had seen through the whole tragedy, came marching, solemnly and stately, to lay a beloved chief to rest in Glasnevin. Then men remembered the single-mindedness of Austin Stack. The county that had suffered most gave us champions in the years that followed. In the council-halls there was no reproaching when, carrying with them the memories of courageous men, the lads of Ireland came back, to one fold at least, which had kept a place for all our brothers—"G. A. A. Golden Jubilee Supplement."

VERTICAL LIFT BRIDGE

Four great new bridges have recently been constructed in Great Britain, of which the latest and in many respects the most interesting is the vertical lift bridge spanning the river Tees, which was opened on February 28 by the Duke of York. This is the only bridge of its kind in Great Britain crossing a navigable river near its mouth.

It forms a 38 foot roadway, 20 feet above high water level, but when shipping is passing the whole roadway is raised by weights suspended by 160 steel ropes attached to the ends of the bridge and passing over sheaves at the top of the 170 foot high towers on either bank. The motion is similar to that of an ordinary sash window, yet the weight of the bridge is 2,700 tons, and as the counter weights are of equal weight there is a strain of 5,400 tons on the bearings of the sheaves in the towers.

The height to which the bridge lifts is 99 feet; the rise takes only one and a half minutes, and the fall the same time. The width of the bridge is 270 feet—that is, about 70 feet wider than the clear way between the piers of the Tower Bridge in London. There are three alternative methods of lifts available, and even at the

Key To Fortune Lost

Luigi Costa, of Genoa, has taken with him to the grave the key to a fortune of £1,000. The money, invested in a savings bank, cannot be touched by his heirs unless they produce the dead man's deposit book.

For a long time after his death the book could not be found. Then a servant remembered that Costa had sewn it into the lining of a coat as a precaution against theft—and in this coat he had been buried.

Now the machinery of the law has been set in motion to permit the exhumation of the body.

First test the lifting machinery worked perfectly. First the main electrical machinery lifted the bridge, and brought it to stop at various heights; then a reserve motor engine achieved the same effect; finally three men working on ordinary hand-pulleys did the same thing, each method demonstrating how well balanced is the center section. On one side a new five-span approach bridge 1,200 yards long had to be built. This approach bridge has the distinction of being the first British bridge built without a rivet in it, its parts being electrically welded throughout.

THE MYSTERY BUDDHA

Some unknown Londoner has made a curious gift to China. The Shanghai post-master opened a mysterious package addressed to him to find inside a small image of the Laughing Buddha with a small string of prayer beads wound round his neck and body.

With him was a note written in English, "I am not happy in England, so I am being sent back to my native land—please put me where I shall be cared for. The post-master is convinced that the hand-writing is that of a lady. The package was posted near Kensington Gardens. What will happen to the Laughing Buddha is not known at present; he awaits the office of the post master.

The theory is that the Buddha was probably bought from a temple priest in China and that the conscience-stricken purchaser thought out this method of returning the image to its native country.

THE SWORD OF AURANGZEBE

(Continued from page 11.)

folios, which was copied by Ramdas, son of Ral Bahadur Harjovind of Delhi, in the year of the Hegira 829 (A.D. 1425), the Lahore (and was probably illustrated by an Indian artist) in the year of the Hegira 1242 (A.D. 1826). These pictures invariably show the scimitar or straight-hilted curved dagger. In the earlier of these two handsome

swords are very carelessly drawn, but still of the curved type, though sometimes the curve is slight. Taking into consideration the fact that the mediocre artist was most probably Indian, and worked in India, and was accustomed to a large variety of shapes in the sword, I think he intended the swords in these pictures to represent that typical scimitar. There are a great many varieties of straight Indian swords in the Armoury; and the evidence of the painter's art which is copiously available in the Museum clearly shows that the Emperors who succeeded Babar, by no means restricted themselves or their people to the use of the "tulwar."

SWORD IS NOT SINISTER. Another point which a review of the Persian and Mogul pictures helps us to understand, is that the elegant swords which the artists depicted were very different weapons to those shown in the Gothic or Mediaeval art of Europe. In the monumental brasses of the old churches and abbeys of England, the swords girded round the figures of the heavily armed knights are terrible affairs, grisly symbols of their wearer's power and zeal for destruction. Now, in this Armoury there are many fierce-looking Indian swords, some broadening and double-edged near the point of the blade, others with serrated, others with "flaming" edges; there are grim "Yataghans," huge "gauntlets" swords, and a host of barbarous inventions for making the dismemberment of one's foes as speedy and practicable a business as possible. One has only to dip into Babar's memoirs to realise that the Mogul sword was

not merely for show; and the light-hearted way in which that spirited chronicler of stirring events will describe some or other of his braves as "chopping away splendidly," or "doing distinguished work" (as he calls it) leaves any one with a grain of imagination in no doubt as to the grim potentialities of the sword in the practised hands that wielded it.

The interesting point is that the Mogul's sword, in battle—and, what was very often much worse in those days of conquest, "after the battle"—was a somewhat different matter to the sword as represented in Mogul art. The courtly artists of the period (by which term I would designate the reigns of Babar, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb) portrayed, but they did not stress the sword. They tolerated it; but they did not dwell upon its sinister significance. In the Mogul portraits the sword is generally there, but no more than that. Its presence is never insisted upon, and it is never reproduced in its more blood-thirsty aspects. The sword, according to this cultured school of painting, is an elegant accessory, and ornament, not to be recognised by the spectator as the typical engine of death. Very often the artist's august sultan is portrayed as holding a flower in one hand and his sword in the other; and it is noticeable that the flower is always the more elevated of these antitheses. We are of course discussing Mogul portraiture, not the battle scenes, which are usually very conventional pieces and quite devoid of realism and the atmosphere of horror. One never comes across such fearsome pictures as art in the West includes, such as the martyrdoms and killings, depicted with such a keen relish for the details of terror by the Italian and Spanish schools, or the san-

guinary executions, wrecks and battle of French art, whether in the Louvre or at Versailles; or the repulsive realism portrayed by Hogarth; or the horrors of war limned by Verestchagin.

Whatever may be recorded of the conquerors of India, it seems probable that the Mogul artist did not revel, and therefore did not excel, in the delineation of scenes of bloodshed; and it is pleasant to pass from the turmoil of the camp to the calm of the courtier and peaceful scenes of love and indolence were the favourite subjects patronised by the Moguls. Art, instead of stimulating these military consciousness to fresh deeds of harshness, was the gentle medium employed for relaxing the stern sinews of the tired warrior, just as surely as the charms of the fair Omphale induced even Hercules himself to lay aside his mighty club and lion's skin, and ply the distaff for once in quietness and peace.

PANDIT DILEEP CHANDRA VEDI

(Continued from page 11.)

divisions in combination do not exhaust either mathematically or by the test of melody and production of research workers to lead the innovation by breaking the barrier of orthodoxy and infuse new life into the emotions by the study of sounds. A new combination of ragas has been possible in producing emotions and feelings not found in the list of current ragas.

TAN SEN SHOWED THE WAY In Hindustani music the way has partially been shown by eminent musicians like Tan Sen. The scope of this field indeed seems to be unlimited. Mr. Vedi

has chosen this line of research and has constructed a few new ragas, which contain any note Komala and Teevra together in avaraha on the basis of Hindustani Laht Raga and demonstrates them with success. The public have yet to expect more from his research.

VOICE TRAINING

Secondly his voice training has a peculiar merit of its own. The voice is so trained as to avoid all shakes, tremors, uncertainty or thickness and struggle for expression which generally arise out of unbalanced control of breath. A variety of other defects such as absence of grace of continuity, minute shades of turn which have a smoothing effect on one's emotions that we experience in the mediocre talent of the day has been overcome and the voice has been trained with a perfect naturalness itself to any note as a background and holds to it unflinchingly to the end. Rhythm naturally combines with it rhythm of time melody a'd of poetry and the rest in a supreme degree to exalt the highest emotions of man, comic or tragic. Such a standard of music requires punctilious regard for voice training and a keen interest for the study of effects of sounds on emotions.

It appears that Mr. Vedi deserves much more recognition than he seems to have had. The fact is, that critics have yet to see the full extent of his work and any criticism based on imperfect knowledge of the art, or of the artist must harm rather than elevate the claims of music by demoralising public taste in the matter of appreciation of genuine art.

Regarding Pandit Vedi's connections he belongs to the noble family of the great Guru Nanak Dev.

WHAT DO THEY REQUIRE COMPETITION

List Of Prize Winners

There were twenty-one (21) all correct entries and therefore we have divided the whole amount of Rupees One Thousand (Rs. 1,000) amongst the twenty-one successful competitors each getting Rs. 47-10-0.

- Mrs. Meherbai Bomanshaw Patel, Bora's Chawl, Lower Parel, BOMBAY.
- N. R. Venugopal, 44 Raja Bazaar Square, NEW DELHI.
- D. S. David, C/o Rachael Sassoon Mill, CHINCHPOKLI.
- Jagannath V. Kirtkar, 153 Hill Road, BANDRA.
- P. Rama Iyer, 11, Miranda New Chawl, DADAR.
- C. Nanjundalya, Popular Short-hand Institution, Kalkadevi Road, BOMBAY.
- Vaman & Ramnath S. Rangalshenvi, Post Yellapur, Dist. N. Kanara.
- P. S. N. Aiyar, Ananth Building, BOMBAY 2.
- Mohanlal J. Shah Shroff, Adoni, (Dist. Bellary).
- Rodabey N. Anklesaria, Pabani House, Cooperage, BOMBAY.
- Shah Harilal Nathalal, Padi pole, BARODA, (Baroda State).
- Keshev R. Pusalkar, Mathra Bhuvan, Dadar Road, DADAR.
- D. M. Kulkarni, C/o Veterinary Dispensary DAHANU.
- H. S. Walters, C/o N. Almeida, Ramjan Building, New Nagpada, BYCULLA.
- Hazilal Bhagwanlal, Anjaria, Nagar Chakia, Bhuj, (Cutch).
- Bipinchandra M. Randeria, D'Monte Street, House No. 476, BANDRA.
- Mohammad Ahsan, 1370, B. Sultan Bazaar, Hyderabad, (Dn.).
- Natvarlal, Ramdas, 23 Cathedral Street BOMBAY 2.
- H. J. Lala, C. M. O. Jasdian, (Kathlawar).
- Gangaram Chaudhari, National City Bank of New York, BOMBAY.
- R. R. Aiyar, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

CORRECT SOLUTION

Following is the correct solution of What Do They Require competition.

No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.	No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.
1	5	11	2
2	11	12	15
3	1	13	9
4	7	14	6
5	16	15	4
6	14	16	19
7	13	17	3
8	17	18	20
9	12	19	18
10	8	20	10

ON SWIMMING

By PERIN

Swimming is one of the most delicious pleasures, which the vast expanse of sea offers to us, human beings. It is delightful, to just shoulder your bathing towel, and run up to the rippling waves on warm day, when neither a leaf nor a bud is stirred by the wind, and sweat surges out of the body by the moist heat. Now swimming does not mean just wearing a smart bathing apparel, and making an ostentatious display of floating—it is an art in itself and is of great use in times of danger. There are a number of strokes which a person has to learn before he boasts of himself as a "swimmer."

For a beginner, it is rather difficult and even a bit amusing to the curious onlookers, who are plunged in by the strict parent or master and the way he shivers and casts appealing glances at the merciless teacher, who inspite of all tender approaches to have pity, goes through the same operations, until both the teacher and the tiring ordeal. The fear of facing floods of water is naturally imbibed in nervous persons, who if forced to learn swimming—willingly they will never do it—feel wretched at first and almost lose their self-control, of which they would be ashamed when sober. I knew of a very enthusiastic swimmer, who first, when he entered water, clung to his teacher, rendering the latter unable either to swim or teach how to swim; while the wicked pupil, roared at the top of his voice—he was still a baby—that if he was not taken out at once he would never leave his benefactor's neck.

Now, as far as I know, there are a lot of big bullies who always essay to frighten those who are nervous, thus rendering them more so. If a weighty boy, was to have a dive and seemed to be a bit nervous, there would be such an uproar and all his fellow-divers would raise a shout just to make him more abashed.

After a person has learnt how to swim, it is no longer a feat but a joy to him. He delights in wading about the water like a fish and specially likes it on hot days when the weather is dry and dull. Moreover, swimming helps in forming a "fine" body. The muscles of the arms and legs are immensely developed and, in truth man has imitated the fish second-best in all his imitations of nature's objects.

THE CHARTER OF AL MADINAH

Foundations Of Islamic Fraternity Laid By
Prophet Muhammad In Memorable Covenant
18 Months After His Historic Flight
From Mecca

Muhammad has been universally recognised as one of the greatest men of the world. He established a great religion and led the way to the foundation of an equally great empire. His wonderful genius may be traced in a charter which he drew up in writing after his flight to al-Madinah. It reveals a master-mind not only of his own age, as Muir calls him, but of all ages.

Al-Madinah and its surroundings were then inhabited by five parties.

(i) The Muhajirun or Refugees fled from their homes at Makkah for their faith and took refuge at al-Madinah. They were extremely devoted to the Prophet.

(ii) The Ansar or Helpers were the Madinite converts who gave shelter to the Makkah Refugees. They were equally devoted to the Prophet and pledged themselves to defend the Prophet and the Refugees in al-Madinah against foreign attack. Many of the Ansar belonged to the tribes of the Aus and the Khazraj.

(iii) The Munafiqun or Hypocrites. Among the converts of the Aus and the Khazraj there were certain men who being overcome by the prevalence of Islam embraced the faith outwardly but in fact they were confirmed in the heathenism and unbelief of their forefathers and in secret they were traitors. These lukewarm converts professed the faith in the hope of worldly gain. They were headed by a Khazrajite chief Abdullah, b. Ubayy, who had aspired to the kingship of al-Madinah and expected to take advantage of the new movement, but was utterly disappointed at the great influence and popularity that Muhammad acquired within a very short time.

(iv) The Yahud or Jews of the tribes of Banu-Nadir, Banu Qurayyah and Banu Qaynuqa lived in the vicinity of the city. There were also the Jewish proselytes from the Aus and Khazraj tribes or the Jews who had simply attached themselves to these two tribes. The Jews who found the religion of Muhammad to correspond in many respects to their own expected him to be their Avenger, a defender of Judaism and restorer of the kingdom of Judah and at first received him with some favour.

(v) The Mushrikun or Heathens who may be said to form the fifth party appear to be comparatively small in number consisting of a few families.

That the Prophet Muhammad was not only the founder of a new Religion but also the creator of a new fraternity bound with the strongest possible ties, religious, social and political, which rapidly developed into a vast Empire is a matter of historical knowledge. In the "Calcutta Review" for May Mr. S. Sharafu-d-din, M.A., B.L., gives particulars of a wonderful Covenant which the Prophet drew up at Medina, 18 months after his famous Hijrah i.e. emigration from Mecca, and in which he laid down the law for his followers and those neighbours who were friendly disposed towards them. In this Covenant may be seen the original foundations of the Islamic Fraternity which in later days grew world-wide. We publish below extracts from Mr. Sharafu-d-din's interesting article.

The city often formed a scene of wrangles and strifes while the Quraysh of Makkah were making preparations for war against the Prophet.

THE CHARTER.
Muhammad's first care was therefore to ensure the safety of his followers and introduce law and order in the newly formed state. It was an urgent necessity to suppress old tribal feuds, the general lawlessness and the mischievous activities of the Hypocrites as well as to save the newly formed state from any foreign attack. In these circumstances it was but natural that the prophet should desire a federal union with mutually hostile parties and specially the Jews and enter into a binding union with them.

With this object in view shortly after his arrival at al-Madinah he entered into a formal treaty by drawing up in writing a charter between the Refugees and the Helpers, in which charter he embodied a covenant with the Jews confirming them in the free practice of their religion and in the secure possession of their properties, imposing certain obligations upon and granting certain rights to them.

As regards the date of the charter it may be safely placed before the battle of Badr took place 18 months after the emigration. Ibn Hisham who has fully preserved the document has placed it just after the first Friday sermon of the Prophet at al-Madinah. Tabbari has not preserved the document but he clearly states that "before this (battle of Badr) the Prophet had entered into a treaty with the Jews "on his arrival at Madinah" stipulating therein that they should not assist any one against him and that if his enemies attacked him within the city they should help him.

The Charter is divided into two

parts. The first part deals with the rights and obligations of the Muslims 'inter se', though the Jews and Heathens come in incidentally, and the second part deals with the rights and obligations as between the Muslims and the Jews. So it looks like two separate documents supplementing each other.

SOLIDARITY OF FOLLOWERS.
I. (i) Beginning with the usual formula, "In the name of the Beneficent and Merciful Allah," the Charter proceeds thus—"This charter is granted by Muhammad the Prophet to the Muhajirun and the Yathrib (later on al-Madinah) and all other people who follow and join them making common cause with them and these shall constitute one nation to the exclusion of other people." This short introduction forms the gist of the whole document. The Believers and the Jews and such other people as join them are thus formed into one nation as against the whole world—an idea which is at once novel and strange in a country like Arabia where disintegration was the normal condition of society. Here we find the seed of a mighty nation sown, although apparently it is intended to deal only with the problems of the day.

(ii) Then one by one the charter enumerates the various Muslim groups—the Quraysh Emigrants, the Helpers of the tribes of Banu 'Auf, Banu Sadaah, Banu 'i-Harith, Banu Jusham, Banu 'Najjar, Banu 'Amr b. 'Auf, Banu 'Nabit, Banu Aus,—and regulates the payment of blood-money according to previous custom. It also adds that the payment of ransom for prisoners shall be made by every clan with equity and justice among the believers (all members of these clans not having yet accepted Islam).

(iii) By the next two clauses the believers are under obligation not

to forsake an overburdened believer but to help him fairly in paying ransom or blood-money and a believer is prohibited from taking away the client of an inferior believer.

(iv) All the believers shall rise as one man against any one of them—however closely related he may be—who covets power, seeks to commit oppression or crime or transgression or raises discord among the faithful. This clause compels the believers to stand by a right cause and to help the oppressed, and in doing so he is compelled to rise against his nearest and dearest relative, if necessary. It strikes at the root of the perverted sense of honour among the Pagan Arabs which required that a man should follow his own people even against his better judgment and that whenever sought, help must be promptly given to kinsmen without going into the merits of the case.

PROTECTION AGAINST INFIDELS.

(v) Allah's protection is common to all. It is the bounden duty of the believers to protect even the lowliest of them against the infidel enemies and therefore no believer is to be put to death for an infidel and an infidel must not be assisted against a believer. Moreover, all believers are pledged to help one another against the whole world.

This is one of the most important reforms of the Prophet. Hitherto the only protection of an Arab was that of his tribe or that of his patron or he had to rely solely upon his own power to take vengeance. But the Prophet's genius gave a death-blow to that time-honoured custom. Old ties were dissolved, old barriers broken down, the blood-feud or tribal responsibility for homicide, whereby one death regularly led to protracted wars was abolished, and the centre of power was shifted from the tribe to the entire community of the believers. The change, though revolutionary, was nevertheless a cautious and tactful step for the clans were entitled to realise blood-money according to the previous custom, but under a far more effective system of guarantee.

(vi) The state of peace and war shall be common to all believers. No believer shall conclude a peace with the enemy to the exclusion of another believer and the same is the case with all the other parties engaged in this pact. When peace is concluded with the enemies all the parties shall participate in it alike and in a state of war with them the armies of all the parties shall come together and take part in it.

(vii) The murderer of a believer shall be killed in retaliation unless the heir of the murdered believer is pleased to pardon the offender or to accept blood-money, pardon the offender or to accept blood-money from him it shall be the bounden duty of all the believers to rise as one man against him. None shall harbour such a criminal. And if there be any to harbour such a criminal then it shall be unlawful to help and give protection to the harbourer. But one who still continued to give protection to the harbourer of a homicide may escape detection in this life but he ceases to be a believer altogether and shall meet with the wrath of Allah in the day of Resurrection. Thus religious and moral pressure has been applied here as in all other undetected cases.

(viii) Under Allah the Prophet shall be the supreme Judge to decide all matters—religious, social and political—arising among the believers. This clause besides affording Muhammad the unique position of the sole dictator in all matters concerning his followers enabled him to detect the Hypocrites who passed for Muslims but were traitors at heart.

II. (i) The Jews of various tribes of al-Madinah Banu 'Auf, Banu 'Najjar, Banu 'i-Harith, Banu 'Sa' idah, Banu Jusham, Banu 'i-Aus, Banu Tha 'labah with their under-tribe Banu Jarafah and Banu Shatayyah, along with the clients, allies and adherents of these tribes shall form one party with the believers. And therefore they shall enjoy as complete freedom in the practice of their religion and the possession of their property as the believers. But the oppressors and criminals shall, of course, be punished for their misdeeds.

(ii) As members of the same community the Jews shall contribute with the believers as long as they will be fighting against a common enemy, and each party

TEAR GAS FOR JOBLESS WORKERS



A policeman is dashing across the street to collar one of the ring-leaders of the 6,000 unemployed during the height of the recent riot in Minneapolis. One of the mob is in pursuit. Smoke is rising from a tear gas bomb that had just been exploded in an effort to disperse the huge crowd on the right. Twenty were sent to hospitals and 30 were jailed by the time the riot had ceased.

shall be responsible for its expenditure.

MUHAMMAD AS DICTATOR.

(iii) None shall go forth to war without the permission of Muhammad but none shall be restrained from lawfully retaliating a wound.

This clause makes the Prophet supreme authority in declaring war against the enemies and checks the inflammable Arab character ever prone to attack at the least pretext. The clause of exception may seem dangerous in the present constitution of society but concession must be made to the age and the circumstances of society.

(iv) Among the Jews, in conformity with their old custom, whoever murders any one treacherously and without being first oppressed shall do so at the risk of his own life and that of the members of his family. But an oppressed person must be helped.

(v) The interior of Yathrib (al-Madinah) shall be a sacred place for the engaging parties and they shall therefore all combine and help one another in defending the city against all foreign aggression and there shall be mutual counsel and good will among them.

(vi) One who has been received in protection shall be respected as the protector himself if he is not harmful or guilty. But a female shall not be received in protection except with the consent of her kindred.

The heathen Quraysh of Makkah and their helpers, shall, on account, be given protection.

(vii) In case of any casualty or

quarrel among the parties from which trouble is apprehended, the matter shall be referred to the Prophet for decision.

(viii) When the Jews are invited to a treaty which the believers have concluded and adopted (with an enemy) they shall accept it and when the Jews invite the believers to the like of that (i.e., treaty) the believers shall have towards them the same duty except him who has to fight for the sake of religion. All parties and their clients shall have equal interest in the treaty.

JIHAD.

Here the war that has become inevitable for believing in a particular religion has been placed above all else by the clause of exception. Islam is always for freedom of conscience. Soft argument and mild persuasion are the surest and most effective weapons, declares the Quran, for waging war against barbarism and unbelief and so there should be no compulsion in propagating religion. But where the belief in pure monotheism brings in its train persecution, loss of home and property, where might becomes the sole judge of right, utter desperation goads the weakest sufferer to take up arms against the tyrant.

Jihad or war for the sake of religion is thus established as incumbent for all Muslims.

Critics have found in this charter anticipatory allusions to a war of vengeance against Makkah. We must bear in mind the racial characteristics of the Arabs specially the Arabs of Mu-

hammad's time. With them vengeance was "almost a physical necessity, which if it be not obeyed will deprive its subject of sleep, of appetite, of health." The following verse from Hamasa expresses the true Arab feeling:

"With the sword will I wash my shame away
Let God's doom bring on me what it may."

Islam changed much of the fierceness of Arab character but this supreme master-passion of the Arab could not have died from the hearts of the Prophet's followers all at once. Moreover, we cannot expect the Prophet himself to be altogether regardless of this racial characteristic. Personal and private injuries had, on many occasions, been patiently borne by him and his followers. History is full of their noble acts of forgiveness even towards the most inveterate enemies. But public injuries stand on a wholly different footing and must be avenged on the offenders according to all canons of morality. Vengeance was the guiding passion of the Arabs it was to be used as required for a just cause and according to the highest ideals. Here it must be said to the credit of Muhammad that he made the best use of the roughest materials that were placed at his disposal and there lies the genius of a prophet.

(ix) This charter guarantees security to all, within or outside the city, who come with clean breasts; but to the guilty it gives no protection. Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

The Post-War English Novel

Louis Golding's Five Silver Daughters

Louis Golding might have called his latest the Doomington Saga not Five Silver Daughters. (By Louis Golding. Gollancz, London 6/3 net, "Oleander Street" with a future "Lamburn Street" to complete the trilogy although it is difficult to deny that his novel is concerned more with the Silver Daughters than with Oleander Street.

GRACES AND FAIRIES

The title, indeed may be said to be not merely more direct and answering the fundamental purpose for which titles exist but even significant of what one might expect of this particular one. Oleander Street merely furnishes the Silver girls with a background (or, perhaps, foreground) which the Silver girls could as easily have dispensed with: They might have grown up in any other, less flamboyant street in any other more wretched Jewish or industrial slum and they would still have remained the five Silver sisters they were—Esther the eldest and bourgeois, Sarah the motherly with her insatiable passion for babies, Elsie the renegade and blacksheep of the sisterhood, Susan the school ma'am—bolshevik and May, the youngest, who was much more than a chip of the old block of Sam Silver.

STYLE OF APPROACH.

The distinction between Golding's approach and that of any of his contemporaries (both American and European) is quite definite:—he stresses, unlike many of them, not what is typical of, or peculiar to, the Jewish 'emigre' or slum life, but the individual primarily. That the Silver household was Jewish was just an accident like any other that influences human character or events in life. That, too, the Jewish hereditry contributed just a suspicion of flavour to the individuality of each of the sisters and lent some remote suggestion of a common bond is equally inevitable. The Silvers, in other words, are unique as the Alistair Jewish family in the French (and pre-war)—and Co. or the Singermans, who began their worldly success with selling vegetables in the streets of an obscure American town—the poor Rumanian Jews torn out of their picturesque but poor country, these aliens struggling to scrape a living in the land of

their tragic exile—are 'not' unique.

THE SCATTERED TRIBE.

And thus they set forth in the world, these five Silver Daughters, soon after Papa Silver won a fifty-pound Dutch lottery and invested it, more out of human pity than out of any mercenary motive, in the waterproof 'factory' of a fellow-Israelite. It was an eventful day as the later history of the Silver fortunes proves but Sam Silver lived to curse it. The famous 'menage' of the Silver Kitchen in which a bunch of rather dishevelled anarchists congregated, on the pretext of preparing their plans, mostly to make love to the girls and to drink immoderate quantities of tea with lemon "a la russe." The idyll was spoiled for poor old Sam, the Jew-wallah, who had had red faced colonels, generals and a peer or two to serve on the board of the companies he promoted. The squalour, homeliness and peace of the Oleander St. Kitchen floated like a betrayed and lost ideal in his consciousness. The crowded Kitchen went deep down in the old people's Jewish soul.

A POST-WAR BOOK.

"Five Silver Daughters" records not only the adventures that pursued or were pursued by the Silver girls but recreates the entire atmosphere in which they moved in time and space. Golding's pages evoke scenes that are distinctly of historical importance—events of the Lenin revolution and the post-war Berlin with her inflation and her tragic night-life: and they record with an accuracy of detail and an insight that certainly strike one as quite admirable and characteristic of his individual artistic gifts. There is no note of personal bitterness, no suggestion of propaganda that are usually discernible in some of the most outstanding books published during the last few years. Only a certain irony, characteristic of his generation, distinguishes the relationship between him and his conferees like Richard Aldington—a writer, who, it must be admitted, suffers, in several respects, in comparison.

KITCHEN REGAINED.

And, in the end, Sam Silver returns back to his Kitchen in Oleander St. amongst his anarchists, although the grown up daughters disperse—the Kitchen with its image of a peaceful haven that rises in the midst of life's storms, its dark and dazzling chaos, its mock-splendours, its intolerable misery. The epic melts on the exact note.

VIATOR.

Ramkrishna & Vivekananda

"RAMKRISHNA & VIVEKANANDA"—By Nagendranath Gupta, published by Shri Ramkrishna Math, Khar, Bombay 21. Price Annas Six.

Mr. Nagendranath Gupta is to be congratulated on his very valuable contribution to contemporary biographical literature in the form of the two essays contained in this book. They are a record of his personal reminiscences of the great sage and his great disciple. Since Romain Rolland published his epoch-making volumes on Ramkrishna and Vivekananda, a new interest has been created in the lives of these two remarkable men even in quarters where religion is not accepted as its traditional value. It is being increasingly felt that while both of them were champions of Hindu national culture, they had a message for the world at large, and the earlier the world takes care of it the better for it. Mr. Gupta's reminiscences have a special historical value. He was a fellow-student of Swami Vivekananda in his college days. The Swami lived as his guest on certain occasions and related some of his intimate experiences to him.

Mr. Gupta met Shri Ramkrishna also. He was with Keshav Chandra Sen during the historic meeting between the Brahmo leader and the Hindu sage in a steamboat on the Ganges. It is also stated in the book under review that it was at Mr. Gupta's suggestion that M., the biograph-

er of Shri Ramkrishna, first went to see the sage. All these give a special privilege to Mr. Gupta to write about Ramkrishna and Vivekananda, and the public will remain grateful to him for his short studies of the lives of these two great spiritual leaders of modern times and the records of personal memories regarding them. This book will serve as a useful introduction to the larger biographies by Rolland and the Swami's eastern and western disciples.

A. C. BOSE.

URDU PERIODICALS

"MAARIF" (Azamgarh)—In the April Number the place of honour is assigned to a very learned discourse on the interpretation of "Alam-e-Barzakh" (the interval of time between the death of a man and the Day of Judgment) according to the teachings of the Quran. The article covers 22 pages and is very comprehensive. The fifth instalment of the "Trip to Afghanistan", by the editor is continued. This instalment contains a criticism, among other things, of the educational system as was in vogue until recently. Shah Moinuddin Ahmad translates for the benefit of the Indians two articles by two great Egyptians on the true value of researches in Islam made by Western Orientalists. Husain Hiraoui is of opinion that their opinions on Islamic matters should not be taken as Gospel truth while

MEDIAEVAL INDIAN SCULPTURE

Seen By An Archaeologist

"Eastern Indian School of Mediaeval Sculpture." By R. D. Banerji, M.A., Archaeological Survey of India, with ninety-six Plates. Rs. 49-2.

Rakhaladas D. Banerji was one of the first, perhaps, of the Indian scholars to realise the cultural potentialities which the more or less settled conditions in the Archaeological Department opened up. He took full advantage of his position, time and work and the students of ancient Indian history, art and culture an extremely vast amount of material for research. His association with the great discovery of Mohenjo-daro is only indicative of the manner in which he used to gather from over a wide field, his historic evidence. He was, it is true, more alertly competent than most of his contemporaries to take advantage of his time and opportunities. But he was not independent of them. He could not subordinate them. He belonged to the Department and to intellectual conditions which influenced the collection, examination and estimate of historic material. Their characteristic influence is unmistakably stamped on the present compilation.

PRE-DETERMINED IDEAS.

As one reads it one cannot avoid the feeling one experiences in a museum of varied, dated, classified but incoherent quantities of antique specimens. Nor can one escape the impression of the measured uniformity of inferences which ideas pre-determined by routine scholarship of the intellectual period to which he belonged brought into vogue. For example, the conclusion he has "sought to establish" is "that from the eighth century to the twelfth, in the eastern provinces of Northern India artistic activity is evident on a scale which other provinces of north and the south failed even to approach in magnificence, excellence and extensiveness." Here the Pala and the Sena excelled and even the proud Gurjar-Pratihara of Kanauj, the Haihayas of Tripuri, the War Chamaena lords of Sakambhari, the learned Parmara chiefs of Ujjayini and Dhara and the proud Chalukyas of Anhilpataka were compelled to yield the first place to them. Mediaeval sculptures have been discovered, in varying numbers, in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and the Anharvedi but nowhere is their total number comparable to the output of a single century in Bengal and Bihar.

NO REASONED DATA.

Apart from the obvious rhetoric of this passage, which may be overlooked, the author has given no indication in the book of the data which make him think that the "artistic activity" or the undefined area of the "Eastern Indian School" he alludes to is "evident on a scale which other provinces of north and the south failed even to approach in magnificence and excellence." He no doubt makes the attempt to demonstrate what he calls the "extensiveness" of the activity. There is moreover, no clear proof for his verdict that the "total number" of the mediaeval sculptures in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and the Anharvedi is "comparable to the output of a single century in Bengal and Bihar." This is the weakness of characteristic of current scholarship, the number by which many of Indian scholars interested in ancient art and culture have, like the present author, "sought to

Zaki Mubarak holds that their researches do more good than harm. Both have given proofs in support of their contention.

"Nigar" (Lucknow)—"Hamurabi" gives a history of story-writing in Urdu and in this connection reviews the works of some well-known story-writers of the day and gives excerpts from their works to show their style. "Bazigar" is a thrilling story and worthy of a perusal. "Maktubat-e-Niaz" (Letters by Niaz) are interesting. There are several other interesting articles in this Number. "Ismat" (Delhi)—The May Number opens with a short prayer (poem) by M. Rashidul Khairi and contains a large number of articles, stories and poems on different subjects. It is a matter for gratification that the number of women-writers is increasing day by day. This issue is adorned with several photographs, mostly of feminine interest.

establish" their pre-conceived and pre-determined conclusions. UNDEFINED SCOPE.

Vague definitions, undefined restrictions on the scope and nature of inquiry can "establish" almost any rhetoric thes. Let me further illustrate and analyse the method. The premise or rather promise starts with the artistic activity of the "Eastern Provinces of Northern India" and ends with "a single century in Bengal and Bihar." The subject discussed covers an area that is elastic enough to cover nearly seven different labels. The sculptures described here cover, for example, the "North Eastern provinces of India," the "Eastern provinces of Northern India," the "Eastern provinces of India," the "Eastern School of Bengal and Bihar," the "proper zone" of the "Eastern School," "north of the Gogra." This is the scholarly method, or rather manner, which is as old as the Hellenic theories of Indian sculpture, as old as the Archaeological Department, as new as the newest novices of Havelism.

THE MUSLIM BOGEY.

For instance, Svt. R. D. Banerji, like most of the students and exponents of Indian art and culture infected by Havelism, accepts it as an unquestionable maxim and historic fact "the cessation of all artistic activity" "consequent" upon the Muhammadan conquest of Northern India. The "irruption of Muhammadans into the fertile plains of Bihar and Bengal destroyed the ancient culture of these two provinces."

FREE FROM PHILOSOPHICAL MORBIDITIES.

While Svt. Banerji has thus been transparently influenced by departmental conditions and the elusive tenets of Havelism dominant more or less in the writings of, say, Dr. A. K. Coomaraswamy Svt. O. C. Gangoli, Dr. Stella Kramrisch, Mr. Lawrence Binyon or Sir William Rothenstein, he has remained free quite perceptibly, at least in this volume, of the philosophic morbidities, and extortions which signalise their decadent outlook. Svt. Banerji recognises that "slavish obedience to the rules of the 'Shilpa-sastras' gradually levelled all peculiar characteristics of the locality." He sees also "the disproportionate lengthening of the limbs, noticeable in stone as well as metal images and along with it a distinct attempt to subordinate plastic art to stereotyped conventions of manuals of art and iconography." In other words, we find greater obedience being paid to standard works on art in the 12th than in the previous centuries. "This was," he adds, "the beginning of the modern plastic art of Bengal in which images are moulded according to strict rules and the faces are cast from certain standard moulds. These rules are rightly followed in the making of clay images all over Bengal at the present day."

"IDEALS" GAIN.

Svt. Banerji goes thus far from the orthodox tenets of Havelism. But he goes no further. For, he uses without discrimination the stock phrases about the "ideals" of art and artists which Havelism has rendered insignificant. Moreover the arbitrary methods of Havelism which fosters the absolute belief in the "cessation of all artistic activities" after the Muslim conquest are further illustrated in statements which assume rather than prove that "there was a renaissance of metal casting in the eastern provinces along with that in stone carving."

VALUABLE INSCRIPTIONS.

The paleographical examination of the inscribed sculptures, "metal casting," temples and architecture" together with the detailed descriptions of date and iconography of the examples of sculptures in Bengal provide, as I observed, the most valuable chronology and information for tracing as Svt. Banerji says, "the sequence of artistic development." The material has been diligently collected. But has not been employed to trace the clearly the "sequence of artistic development." That sequence, it is essential to note, is more complex and less mechanical than the enlisting of the chronological sequence—the main aim and end of the archaeologist as we have known him.

IRRELEVANT DISCUSSIONS.

The departmental conventions, or routine it may be, which can include in a book on sculpture such comparatively irrelevant questions as to "whether the renaissance

BOOK NOTES

Sven Hedin's "A Conquest of Tibet," which E. P. Dutton and Co. have just published is illustrated by the author. Besides chapter heads, tail-pieces, marginal and thumb-nail sketches, there are many full-page and half-page illustrations.

A new biography of Karl Marx comes from Dent. It's by E. H. Carr, author of "The Romantic Exile" and of a life of Dostoevsky preserve a detached attitude and makes use of the large stores of correspondence collected by the Marx-Engels Institute in Moscow.

The first of seven volumes on "European Civilisation: Its Origin and Development," comes from the Oxford University Press this month. The work is under the general direction of Mr. Edward Eyre, and he and his distinguished contributors have tried throughout to present the idea of "Europe" and to show what Europe has meant in the history of modern man.

A vivid picture of the Irish Rebellion is given in "The Prison Letters of the Countess Markievicz" which Longmans will publish this month. These letters were written to the Countess's sister, the poet Eva Gore-Booth, from the various prisons in which she was confined during the years 1916-1918 after her death penalty was commuted to a life sentence.

"The Heritage of Music," Vol. II, collected and edited by Hubert J. Foss, comes this month from the Oxford University Press. It includes contributions by Sir Henry Hadow (on Handel), Professor Tovey (on Gluck), Canon Fellows (on Byrd), Cecil Gray (on Liszt), and Walter Ford (on Wolf).

Hurst and Blackett are publishing "My Air Armada," by Air Marshal Italo Balbo. In his book Balbo gives a detailed account of his fight with a squadron of twenty-four hydroplanes across the Alps, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Iceland, thence via the Atlantic to Labrador and Canada and across Lake Michigan to Chicago, and home again by another route.

The first three volumes are to be published this month by the Oxford University Press of "A Study of History," by A. J. Toynbee. This work is designed for completion in several volumes. Mr. Toynbee has set himself the task of "plotting the rhythms of man's communal relation with man, of attempting to make out the laws by which civilisations are ruled. He tells us of the causes that compel the birth of peoples, that determine the growth, glory, and death of nations and empires. It is not, he concludes, a matter of race (pace Hitler). It is not a question of environment. These things play their part, but these things alone are not capable of the results seen in the world in all the thousands of years of which we have trace and record." He brings to the support of his arguments evidence from the civilisations of India, Japan, Greece, Rome, Russia, Turkey, Sumeria, Egypt, the Etruscans, the Incas, Easter Islanders, and from the whole range of our Western inheritance.

sance began with the revival of political power of the Palas or not," or devote nearly half the space in the book on "representation of the Buddhacharitra," "the Buddhist Pantheon" or the "Orthodox Brahmanical Pantheon" only demonstrate how art in India, or shall we say Indian art, is still regarded, as it was regarded nearly half a century ago when the Archaeological Department took shape, as a matter purely and solely of scholarly diligence, not of artistic insight or judgment.

It is still occupied with quantities. It is encyclopaedic, not of set purpose, as it should be explanatory interpretative of the specific and universal value of the past art moments of India.

LEARNED ARCHAIKISMS. Would a student of art, a creative artist, sculptor or exponent of art find positive guidance in his book? He would. He would find the illustrations, the plates at the end of the book more positively helpful than a good deal of the learned archaism embodied in its diffused discussion. The illustrations in the book justify the costly volume.

Shakespeare's Jew

Did Great Dramatist Fail To Realise His Intentions?

As an Elizabethan and a dramatic critic, Professor H. B. Charlton was sure to make something interesting of "Shakespeare's Jew," which is "an elaboration of the lecture delivered in the John Rylands Library," last year, writes Mr. Allan Monkhouse in "Manchester Guardian."

Mr. Charlton makes it clear that in his choice of subject he did not receive any impetus from Hitlerism, which, nevertheless, must give emphasis to some of Shylock's speeches. Like the rest of us he believes "that Germany's persecution of the Jews is an entirely indefensible exhibition of those animal passions which it has been the trend of civilisation to subdue." For many years he has had what I take to be a peculiar view of Shylock; I cannot think that he will find many to agree with him. In his general criticism of the play I find much to admire, and I can only bow to his discussion of origins and influences. He knows more about the subject than I do, and I am constantly stimulated by his comment. For instance, one almost agrees with his suggestion that the casket scene, with its artificial symbolism, lacks "that passionate reality whereby the Elizabethan recognised the lordship of love." And yet did not Shakespeare give us something of this passionate reality in Portia's "You see me, Lord Bassanio, where I stand?"

Shakespeare, as Mr. Charlton tells us, was a Jew-baiter with the rest, and he set out "to let the Jew dog have it." But there has been "a strange redistribution of sympathies; and Shylock the ogre becomes Shylock the hero." My own generation was greatly influenced by Irving's Shylock; he was a towering, almost heroic figure. Yet sympathy with Shylock did not begin with Irving, and I recall hearing of a woman—I think a German woman—who cried out in the trial scene, "The poor man is wronged." I think that now we may all agree that Shakespeare's Shylock owes more to instinct than to intention. Mr. Charlton puts the Elizabethan pit, and Shakespeare amongst them, made such hearty mocking, and the Shylock who wrings the withers of a modern audience are both in the play. The one is Shylock as he was meant to be, the other is Shylock as he became through Shakespeare's unconscious dramatic instinct. Shakespeare shared the limitations of his time and devised something of a popular monster, but his art and his humanity were too strong. Mr. Charlton suggests a very interesting parallel: when Milton devised "Paradise Lost" did he know that Satan would become the heroic protagonist?

Shylock became a human being and something more: the embodiment of a race. He is, as Mr. Charlton would say, born again in Shakespeare's imagination. Immersed in the play he is a man amongst men. Mr. Charlton imagines an audience becoming aesthetically conscious, though at first it had been only politically (or brutally?) conscious; Shakespeare takes his audience along with him. But the trial scene has to come, the story must be rounded off, and the monster, with his knife and scales appears again.

But where is my disagreement with Mr. Charlton? It is that I think he brings in Shylock's humanity too soon and makes concessions to it that Shakespeare never intended. By ingenious interpretation he would have Shylock quite a decent fellow in the first act. It is true that he has made his "fawning public" speech (on which there is learned comment), but Mr. Charlton, astonishingly, takes "I would be friends with you and have your love" as a sincere speech, and he believes that Shylock's proposal of the "merry bond" was entirely without sinister motive. He is overcome, Mr. Charlton believes, by Bassanio's rather colourless "This was kindness," which is the first expression of sympathy ever spoken to him. But the Christians revert to distrust and enmity and Shylock's magnanimity is "shrivelled." Why did not Shakespeare make this plain to all of us? I can only think that it was because he never meant it.

"The Merchant of Venice" is a play that jars on modern susceptibilities, and I believe that if

Mr. Charlton or I had been able to give Shakespeare advice he might have made a better play of it. Possibly not. I should have made Shylock in the trial scene drop his knife and say: "I can't do it." In this scene he is a monster, but when he is thwarted he becomes human again. Shakespeare cared nothing for consistency; his loyalty is to the impulse of the moment. It is an ingenious suggestion that he was playing a double game; he would split the ears of the groundlings, but he would not make the judicious grievance.

Mr. Charlton has a good deal to say that is logical about the improbability of Shylock gambling on such a remote chance as the foundering of all Antonio's ships. But logic is out of place in such a ramshackle fairy tale. What would be left of the casket scene if you applied logic to it, or of the trial scene? Mr. Charlton makes much of Shylock's rage after the loss of daughter and ducats, and doubtless Shakespeare intended that the Jessica episode should confirm and strengthen the desire for vengeance. But Mr. Charlton seems to believe that it is not till Tubal tells of his failure to track Jessica that Shylock realises the power of the bond to inflict that vengeance. I cannot believe that he will ever find an actor to agree with him. I can recall Irving with arms uplifted, like a Hebrew prophet, and his "I thank God; I thank God"; and Booth's childish, ecstatic clapping of the hands. Without doubt these Shylocks saw in this last agony cast away the answer to a thousand hopes and prayers. This scene—first with those wretched creatures Salanio and Salanio and then Tubal—is one of the greatest things in Shakespeare. For the moment, at least, Shylock gets clear away from the mere monster of Elizabethan prejudice. "Warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer" are simple words and they reveal the desperate down the ages. They have elemental force, like Lear's "Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire are my daughters."

Professor Charlton says very aptly that in this play Shakespeare failed to realise his intentions. "Shylock, Antonio, Portia and Jessica do not stand forth as they were meant to do. The parts they were called upon to play by their author's prejudices did not square with those the dramatist worked out for them." Even small dramatists know well enough that the creative imagination will have its way. Shakespeare's intentions cannot be limited by the fantastic stories that he used for his plots.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Spiritual Lessons, by Sri Swami Sivananda (P. K. Vinayagam, My Magazine Press, Madras) price Rs. 12.

If Truth At Last Be Told, by A. H. Jaisingham (Ganesh and Co. Madras).

All-India Law Digest (The Law Publishing Co., Madras) price Rs. 4/.

The Karnataka Expeditions of Madhav Rao I. by G. S. Sardesai (Govt. of Bombay) price Rs. 3/.

Madhav Rao Ballal and the Nizam, by G. S. Sardesai (Govt. of Bombay) price Rs. 2/8.

Administrative papers of Madhav Rao, by G. S. Sardesai (Govt. of Bombay) price Rs. 2/11.

Select Constitutions of the World, by B. Shiva Rao, Madras. price Rs. 10/.

The Causes of War, by Arthur Cranston (Federation of International Fellowships, Madras).

A History of the Universe, by J. F. Bruce, Lahore.

Vyayam Kshetra Va Shrinant Maharaj Saheb (Hindi) by Prof. Manikrao, Baroda.

Montessori Sidhantoe (Guj.) by S. K. Patel, Sunav.

Prathamik Ganit Shikshan, (Guj.) by S. K. Patel, Sunav.

Kachhnu Arthashatra (Guj.) by J. J. Nayagandhi, Anjar, price price Rs. 8/.

Jail Officiari Bari (Guj.) by Zaverchand Meghani, (Saurashtra office, Ranpur), price Re. 1/.

Kodina (Guj.) by K. Shridharani (Dakshinamurti Prakashana Mandir, Bhavnagar), price Rs. 1/4.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore—Sees No Metaphysics, No Theosophy—Neither Story Nor Meaning—In His Paintings—Only, Its "Own Expression"—Distinction Between Literature And "Art"—The

Art Notes — And, Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

"Ivory-Tower"
Artist—Srimati Lilavati Munshi's
Mission—New Swadeshi Outlook—National Economy Of Efforts—Guided By Mahatma Gandhi—Economy Of National Resources

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore in a speech at the opening this week, of the Shantimiketan Arts and Crafts Exhibition at Colombo, reported by the "United Press" observed:—

"You may ask what are the meanings of these pictures. I shall have to tell you that pictures have no meaning whatever. Meanings belong to the ancient Muse, Literature. But Art has its own expression, which is beyond the power of words, to convey. They have no meaning."

ARE ARTISTS VAIN?

"You must accept that fact," continued the Poet, "and try to remain passive when you try to understand—understand them not in the literal fashion. You do not ask what story they convey, what metaphysical idea is contained there, or what theosophical ideas you could get out of the pictures. You have to keep your mind absolutely passive when you judge my pictures. These pictures are my production. You may consider I am a little vain. Well, the poet and the artist are vain. You have to admit that it really sustains them in their efforts to produce works of Art, because if they did not have that disappointment would have killed them and their energy."

FUNDAMENTALS OF UNIVERSAL ART.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore in thus explaining his paintings which, as he says, contain no story, no meaning, no metaphysical or theosophical idea, has not been guilty of vanity. I do not think artists, as a class, have been or should be vain, even if they are threatened extinction by disappointment.

ARTISTS ARE NOT AN EXCEPTION.

There are other helpful, serviceable, human beings pursuing other equally indispensable vocations, who are daily disappointed and are threatened extinction. Why should the artists, as a class, be an exception? Why should they regard vanity as their particular preserve? Are artists, or should they be left detached and untouched by the daily human environment and realities, by the physical, intellectual and psychological tendencies of the times? I formulated these questions last week. I am impelled to discuss it again. For, the statements by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore are far-reaching and deeply interesting to artists as well as to students and exponents of art. They are, moreover, indicative of the mind which influences and moulds conditions of art in India. Except for the decadent idea, which ended with the Victorian pre-war intellectual vogues of the "Ivory-tower artists," the artist, as a historic person, has seldom remained isolated from the aspirations or environment of his Age.

MODERN DECADENCE.

He has been, definitely, the servant of the Church, the Community, the City or the State. The conception of the artist, as an isolated, exceptional individual phenomenon is peculiar only to that "modern" pre-war mental decadence, which considered art as a luxury and artists as superhuman beings, untouchable by normal human affairs. If the artist in Europe was, in the best sense of the term, a servant of the community, he lived in, he was in India accepted, deliberately, as an exponent of the cultural synthesis that was essentially social, not isolated or individual. His art was more than technical in expression and more than individual in outlook and aspiration.

THE ARTIST IS SERVANT.

Dr. Tagore thus overlooks the artist as a historic person. He had a social place. And, his art had social meaning, aim as well as purpose. He was a historian and narrated stories. He was helping the Church and, consequently, he became a metaphysician. He was brought into contact with art-aspiring theosophists in pre-war Europe and America and he soon began to be responsive

JAPANESE ART

Gift To America



A fine collection of objects d'art in Jade, Amber, Ivory and Lacquer, acquired over a long period of years by the late Dr. Wyman Drummond of New York, and containing numerous items of great historic interest, has been offered to the American Museum of Natural History by Dr. Drummond's sister, Mrs. William Herbert. The above shows a magnificent object of Japanese carving, delicately done in Ivory. It represents the 'Kuen Yin, Goddess of Mercy' and also known as the Goddess of the Southern Sea. The legend so goes, that she refused herself the right to enter heaven and returned to earth to comfort the sufferer, the beautiful carving is exact in every detail and turning the object over, one will find that the under side of the fish is as carefully carved as the upper. Even the tiny rings in the Goddess' ears are perfectly finished, though the entire object is not over five inches high.

to their soothing demands. The artist need not necessarily be a story-teller, theosophist, theologian, or metaphysician. But he has been, in fact, so.

THE DEGENERATE PROCESS IN ART.

Where art or artists have been segregated from the live cultural or social contacts, the degenerate process has followed invariably, and unmistakably. A dispassionate reading of the history of art, music, painting, sculpture, dancing, architecture and art home-crafts has shown that art has progressively declined when it progressed from popular social currents to court life and from court-life to the individual, and, often solely technical mannerisms of the "Ivory-tower" artist. Upton Sinclair's "Mammon Art" is one of the graphic pictures, which carries its obvious lesson.

THE POST-WAR WORLD.

But the post-war world has gone much further than Sinclair in its examination of both, the aim and purpose of the artist, his place and function in society and achievement. Perhaps Dr. Rabindranath Tagore is not so entirely or rather clearly modern.

NOT CONVINCING.

But, it is surely unconvincing to suggest, as he does, that the literary art is distinct from the art of painting. "Meanings belong," he said, "to the ancient Muse." Literature. But Art has its own expression, which is beyond the power of words to convey. They have no meaning." Why? Why should there be no meaning to paintings? Where is the distinction between "the ancient Muse, Literature" and the still more ancient art, painting, except in the nature of the medium of expression. Words are the medium of expression for literature, colour and drawing the medium of expression of painting. Why should that, necessarily make it meaningless? Is it because the brush is of the Brahmin caste,

ment cannot be expected to be, as Dr. Tagore expects it to be, passive when you try to understand." One cannot "remain passive" when one tries to "understand". Perhaps, one can enjoy passively. Perhaps, one enjoys Dr. Tagore's paintings passively.

HISTORIC PERSPECTIVE.

But if one were to "try to understand" them one's mind must be actively prepared to do so. It is an open mind that Dr. Tagore, I feel, calls for the appreciation of his paintings, a mind free from prejudices or preconceptions, old or new, Eastern or Western, not a "passive" mind. And, in order that the mind may be so freed it must have a historic perspective and standards of comparison and values that can measure a work of art, dispassionately. The mind cannot thus remain "passive." It must be actively informed and enlightened. For, that is the only way by which temporary enjoyment becomes a permanent happiness.

ARTIST MUST JUSTIFY EXISTENCE.

To the extent to which the artist can communicate, to that extent he justifies his art and his existence in the community. Neither he nor his art is an exception to the social, psychological and human forces applicable to other vocations of life. They are subordinate to life. They guide and inspire life. But they are not independent of or isolated from the national and normal conditions of life. They must be in more sense, than one, vital.

NOT A DIVINE RIGHT.

If the artist claims appreciation from the community he must touch, somewhere, the social demands or aspirations of the community. No art or artist could be heremetic sealed and rendered supremely untouchable. There is and can be no divine right preserved for art or artists. The pre-war decadent culture claimed and sought to establish that creed of divinity. But the post-war world has learnt to forget the "Ivory-tower" artists and has now restored to art the legitimate regenerative function of social service.

POWERFUL WEAPON.

It is now recognised and accepted as the most powerful and effective of cultural weapons only so long as it maintains its social objectives.

OUTLOOK AND DIRECTION.

NOT DEFINITION.
Srimati Lilavati Munshi's visit to Panna seems now to have been a mission that has brought back from Mahatma Gandhi an ex-

AMERICAN WIFE OF JAPANESE SEEKS CITIZENSHIP



San Francisco, Cal.—Gertrude Farouharson Boyle Kanno is working on one of her sculptures while she waits for Uncle Sam's answer to her demand for U. S. citizenship. She first forfeited that citizenship when she married Takeshi Kanno, Japanese Scholar, in 1907. She divorced him but married him for a second time in 1931. The Gable law has since been amended and may permit the repatriation of women in such a position as that of Mrs. Kanno.

PANDIT DILEEP CHANDRA VEDI Discuss Indian Music

(Contributed.)
Pandit Dileep Chandra Vedi, the Musical Director in several Indian Talkie Studios and associate of such eminent luminaries of music as the late Pandit Bhas-kara Rao of Poona and Prof. Fayaz Khan, Chief musician of the Baroda State has given his ideas on Indian Music. His training and experience in Hindustani music for the last 23 years seem to be bearing constructive results on the advancement of the art. He is a research worker in that field having gone beyond the beaten path of the common musician.

Mr. Vedi's musical equipment seems to be particularly adapted for research in sounds and their rhythms. Faults of voice training, faulty rendering of time of emotions have been particularly studied by Mr. Vedi. He has set before himself a high standard.

SOME NEW RAGAS EVOLVED

I wish to refer to a few points which usually strike the imagination of eminent critics who have heard his exposition. Mr. Vedi feels there ought to be no barrier to higher research by way of prohibition laid by persons or books as such, on the free development of the scheme of ragas, and compositions. In the construction and formation of ragas the test of perfection need not lie in the mathematical accuracy and exactitude of number of ragas produced out of the existing number of audible notes or swaras. The termination-combination methods of raga construction so popularly championed by the majority of musicians indeed affords variety and number which are essential to enrich the art but does not exhaust the field for further combination nor can anyone claim that the orthodox method of combination alone monopolises sweetness of melody and exaltation of emotions.

The twelve fixed notes octave are combined as we find in the scheme of Venkatamahi's Mela Karthas. Both in "Aroha" and "Avaroha" a single note, never two—Komal and Thivra is allowed in making a full kartha as we have to-day. Thus "re" "ga" "ma" "dha" "ni" with their sub-

(Continued on Page 8)

tremely opportune and practically serviceable change in the outlook of Swadeshi workers and in the direction of Swadeshi activities, I do not know why Mahatma Gandhi's practically helpful suggestions for the necessary change in Swadeshi outlook and direction have been described as a change in the "definition" of Swadeshi. His language is explicit. His aim and purpose are unmistakable. His reasoning is unimpeachable. His statements are only suggestions, advisory, meant for the guidance of only one institution, the All-India Swadeshi Sangh. The Sangh is not tied down, as its journal has clearly pointed out in its invitation for suggestion other than those by Mahatma Gandhi.

CONTINUOUS EDUCATION.

Thus even the Swadeshi Sangh is free to adjust its activities. Mahatma Gandhi's suggestions have been primarily and solely addressed to the Sangh, an institution, like the All-India Spinners' Association outside Congress jurisdiction. These suggestions are, therefore, suggestions—no more—to one institution, not a new "definition." Mahatma Gandhi has further explained the aim and purpose of his suggestions. He has said that the small industries "require" for their existence continuous education." He has thus directed Swadeshi workers, specifically towards educative work, technical and practical reconstruction which remains, more or less undone.

NATIONAL ECONOMY OF EFFORTS.

After all, the Swadeshi resources are few and Swadeshi workers are still fewer. If the large-scale, organised and well-established Swadeshi industries need the assistance of Swadeshi workers, the small-scale industries need it more and more urgently. Mahatma Gandhi has, therefore, directed the Swadeshi workers to help those who have nothing, preferably to those who have something. He has, therefore, helped to serve both the economy of national efforts and the extremely limited resources of Swadeshi workers.

SUBSIDIARY INDUSTRIES

The subsidiary industries, except khaddar, have not received one hundredth the attention the large-scale industries have received. Otherwise, the art home-crafts that have immortalised India from times immemorial would have long received more than the perfunctory attention and appreciation they have hitherto received.

THE SWORD OF AURANGZEEB Arms And Art

Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon in the concluding article, published below, further describes the evolution of the Sword of Aurangzebe and compares its status with that of the dagger.

THE SWORD OF AURANGZEEB



Aurangzebe, when old, discards the sword.

In the tinted drawing—which depicts Aurangzebe as a young man, he looks very much the warrior, equipped with the curved sabre and shield which are obviously not mere empty emblems of Mars.

The third of these likenesses is a highly finished painting of the Grand Mogul in middle age. He rests his left hand on a long straight sword with basket hilt, but seems more interested in the flower which he carries in the other hand. The picture belongs to a late period of Mogul painting.

If we now turn to the cabinet in which Sir Akbar Hydar's Collection (which has been lent to the Museum) is arranged, we shall find a very different representation. Aurangzebe is here neither depicted as the soldier nor as the man of leisure; the Emperor, who is old and bent, leans upon a slender gold-hilted rapier, and appears to be in deep thought. The reverse of the picture bears the legend, in Persian: "There ought to be two lives for a skilful and wise man. One for learning and gaining experience, the other for putting into practice the knowledge and experience he has acquired."

The last of these portraits gives us an even more pathetic view of this famous personage. Here he has neither the "tulwar" nor the straight sword, but is entirely unarmed save for the dagger in his girdle, and, bent with age, seems feebly to support himself with the help of a staff with a crutch handle. The portrait cannot but strike one as appropriate for the "last scene of all that ends this strange eventful history"; indeed the five portraits we have looked at hardly seem to require any written commentary, so well do they present to our gaze the struggles, success, and disillusionment of one of the most politic and successful characters in history.

I have only followed high authorities in regarding the curved blade of scimitar pattern as typical of the East, in contradistinction to the straight weapon of the West. But Mogul Art goes far to destroy this distinction, as it does many others. The sword is often depicted in these pictures as a straight blade, which from the pose of its owner, appears to have been carried in the hand like a walking stick.

THE HEAVIER TYPE.

Some of the straight swords represented in the Mogul portraits are of much heavier type, and appear to be almost identical with the basket-hilted claymore. It is not uncommon to find the Mogul Emperors represented in art, without their swords. Thus Jehangir, in a characteristic but damaged picture of that ardent huntsman, is shown with his

falcon on his wrist, as swordless. In the portrait which reveals him at an earlier stage of his career, he carries a long straight walking sword. Shah Jahan, in the admirable picture representing Emperor in old age, carries no sword, though the dagger—the type with the horizontal instead of vertical grip, which seems to have been an inseparable appurtenance of the Mogul Emperors—is stuck in his girdle. Generally speaking, it seems that the Grand Moguls were inclined to discard the most martial of their accoutrements with the advance of age; and perhaps Akbar was exceptional in this respect, as in so many others; for in one picture of him, in these collections, he is drawn as a grey-haired veteran carrying a straight sword of no very war-like character, and a little straight-hilted dagger in his belt—which is no larger than a small knife.

A curious artistic error—or is it symbolic?—appears in another portrait of Akbar? This picture purports to show that great monarch as a very young man holding a sword with a short blade of the same thickness throughout, with a grip to its hilt that is far too small to accommodate the hand delineated by the artist! If this is really a blunder by the painter, it is a very curious error, for the impractical hilt is drawn in detail; it is possible that some of the ornamental court swords were never meant to be used as weapons, and that their extremely small hilts—some of them unsuitable for any hands save those of a child—were a sort of polite, visible assurance of their innocuousness?

MOGUL DAGGER.

Turning to the Persian pictures, there are two points of distinction in regard to the rendering of the arms, which can hardly fail to strike the observer. One is that the "fashionable" type of Mogul dagger with its horizontal grip is replaced by a straight jade or jewel-hilted weapon; and the other is that the principal weapon worn is always the scimitar. In a very beautiful picture of Babar and Humayun, the conqueror of Hindustan is shown with the true Persian blade bearing a jade hilt with short gold quillons, sheathed in a handsome scabbard of crimson velvet and carved ivory, with a gold point; and in the very old picture, obviously an illustration from the "Shahnamah," which depicts the national hero, Rustum, in battle, all the swords of the horsemen are of the true crescent type. We may further refer to the two versions of Firdausi's famous epic, which are on view in the Museum. The later version was copied by Sarfuddin of

(Continued on page 8).

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Precious Stone Found by Golfer—Headline in a Daily Paper. Another of those diamonds in the rough!

Wife: "Why is it that we can never save money?"
Husband: "Chiefly because the neighbours keep doing things we can't afford."

Hewitt—You don't seem to think much of him.
Jewett—If he had his conscience taken out it would be a minor operation.

The bride's names were Edith Mary Helen. But the bridegroom was very nervous and when the parson asked if he would take her for his wedded wife he announced in a loud voice, "I take thee, Edith Hairy Melon!"
What the bride whispered to him in the vestry is not recorded.

Brown smiled appreciatively. "Jove, old chap," he said, "that's a nice overcoat you've got on."
"Yes, it's rather good," said Freeman. "I picked it up at Jacks."

Brown looked puzzled.
"Let me see now," he said, "I don't know the place. Is it a shop or a restaurant?"

A shopkeeper was persuaded to insure his premises against fire. After the formalities had been completed, the shopman said: "Now, let me understand this properly. If my shop catches fire to-night, how much will I get?"
"Well," said the agent, with a grim smile, "taking recent events into consideration, I should say about ten years."

"Yes, I'm sure my voice is improving," said the lady who prided herself on her singing. "Do you know, every time I sing to my husband in the evening he is so affected that he gives me some extra money to go shopping!"
"Ah," her friend, replied, "that's what I call hush money!"

Mrs. Gadabout: "That Mrs. Hardhead next door doesn't seem to have many friends."
Hostess (wearily): "N-no. I wonder how she manages it?"

"Hard-working little wife you've got, Bill," said the traveller to the small shopkeeper as he watched the man's busy wife in the shop.

"My word, yes!" replied the shopkeeper. "I only wish I had a couple more like her."

The tired-looking man sat facing the solicitor. "So you want a divorce from your wife," said the latter. "Aren't your relations pleasant?"
"Mine are," came the answer, "but here are simply terrible."

"Are you quite sure all household expenses are paid for this week?" Smith asked his wife. She nodded.

"Have you paid the instalments on wireless, gramophone, piano and furniture?"

"Yes," she replied.
Smith's face brightened. "Look here," he said, "we've got ten bob to spare this week. What say we invest in a car?"

For years he had been hen-pecked, but at last the worm turned.

One morning he said to his wife, "My dear, I had a queer dream last night—that some man was running off with you."
"Indeed," replied his wife. "And what did you say to him?"
"Oh," answered her husband. "I just asked him why he was running."

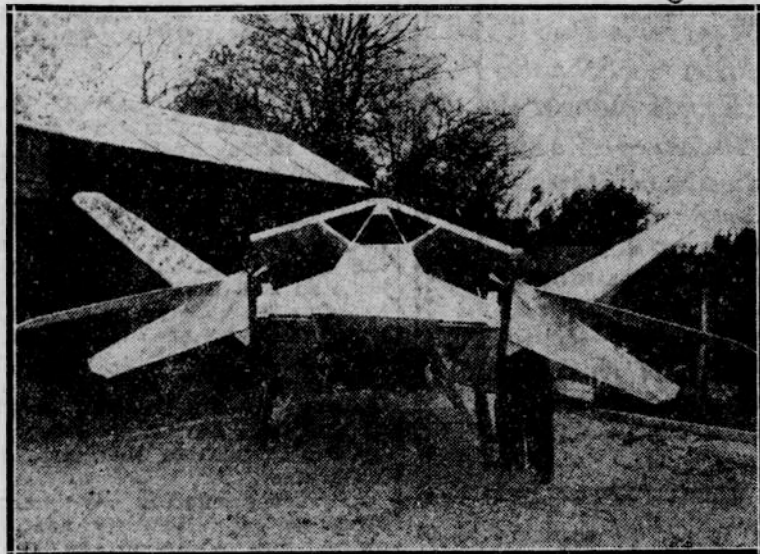
Mrs. White—Mrs. Jones always asks the price of anything new that I happen to be wearing.

Mrs. Brown—What has she been trying to find out now?

Mrs. White—She wanted to know how much I paid for this dress.

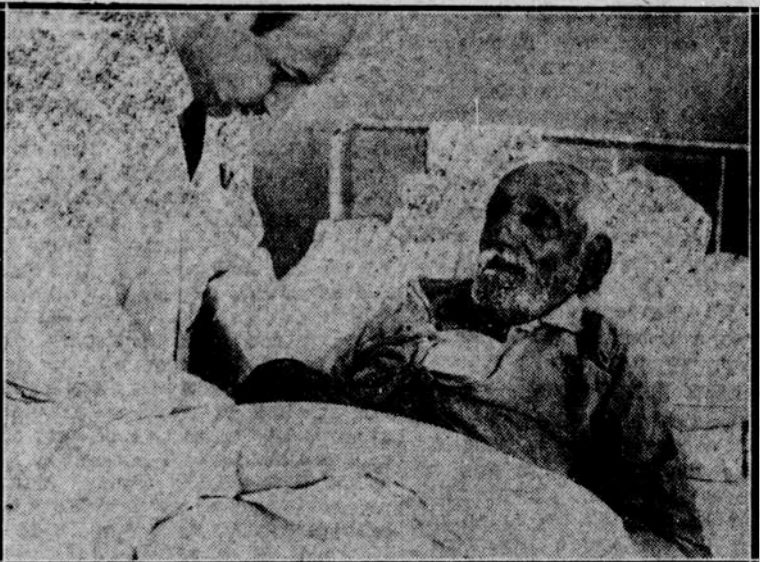
Mrs. Brown—What an inquisitive creature! How much did you tell her?

"INSECT PLANE" READY FOR FLIGHT



An insect-plane which is really a flying motor-car, is being prepared for her first flight in a clearing in the New Forest. Its inventor is Mr. T. A. Dring, aged 78, of Poulner, Hampshire. For 25 years he has studied the flight of hovering insects, and is convinced that ordinary aeroplanes are built on wrong principles. His machine has two sets of rotor vanes, motor driven, each projecting a stream of compressed air under the fuselage. If his theory is correct, expansion of the air streams will lift the insect-plane.

WORLD'S OLDEST MAN



Zaro Agha, the 156-year-old Turk who claims to be the oldest man in the world, is receiving treatment in a hospital at Istanbul. When he has recovered his health, he will submit to age-fixing experiments arranged by Dr. Voronoff, the Russian monkey-gland rejuvenation expert.

"I've had a terrible time with my car."

"Yes."

"Yes. Bought a carburettor that saved 50 per cent. of petrol, an induction gadget that saved 30 per cent., and a sparking plug that saved 25 per cent., and after I had gone ten miles, my petrol tank was overflowing!"

Two Irishmen landed at New York, and when getting off the boat, Pat lost track of Mike. After hunting for him for a considerable time he returned to the wharf where he lost him. Sure enough Mike was sitting there on a ship's anchor. When asked why he was sitting there all this time he said:

"By the powers of Mallicky, I am waiting to see the man ph-wat welds this pick!"

The clerk had just completed a quarter century of faithful service. At the end of the day the boss handed him an envelope inscribed, "In token of this memorable date."

The clerk opened the envelope, and inside it he found a portrait of his employer.

"Well, what do you think of my gift to you in recognition of your devoted service?" the proprietor asked.

"It's just like you," was the reply.

The skipper was making up the log for the day, and the first item ran: "The mate was intoxicated." When the mate saw it he asked the skipper to delete the entry.

"No," said the skipper. "It was true, wasn't it?"

Some days after the mate was in charge of the ship, and his first entry in the log was "Captain sober to-day." The skipper immediately asked him what he meant.

"Well," said the mate, "it was true, wasn't it?"

He had managed to get a job as collector for a gas company.

"Take this master key and go round and empty all the coin boxes; get all the pennies and shillings," said the manager.

He was gone for three weeks. Then he walked into the office and announced, "Can I have another key? I've lost 'other tone."

"Certainly," replied the manager. But where have you been all this time? The cashier has stopped late every Friday night expecting you to come for your wages."

"Ba goom!" exclaimed the man, beaming, "do I get wages as well?"

A London taxi-driver, putting on a spurt to reach a railway station at a certain time, ran into a cart, upsetting the contents.

A policeman, confronting the taxi-driver, demanded his name.

"Michael O'Brien," came the reply.

"Indeed," said the policeman. "That's my name, too. Where do ye come from?"

"Cork."

"And so do I. Now just wait here a moment while I go over and charge this man with backing into ye."

He was a seedy-looking tramp, and he was working the "pity the old sailor" dodge.

He called at a likely house along the road.

"Could you do something for a poor old sailor, mum," he asked, as a sour-faced woman opened the door.

The woman eyed him suspiciously. "Poor old sailor?" she echoed.

"Yes, mum," replied the tramp. "Nigh on forty years I followed the water."

"Well," replied the sour-faced female, as she slammed the door in his face. "It's a pity you didn't overtake it!"

It was a very dissatisfied tenant who approached the landlord of the new house.

"Look here," he said with some warmth, "that house I've just taken from you is horribly draughty. I've spent pounds and pounds on heating arrangements, but wherever I sit my hair is blown all over my head. Can't you do something about it?"

The landlord gravely shook his head, but there was a twinkle in his eyes.

"I'm afraid not, sir," he replied. "I think it would be easier and cheaper for you to get your hair cut."

The parson was ill. He consulted his friend the doctor, who went over him thoroughly, and then spoke disrespectfully of his lungs.

"You're not seriously ill," he said, "but you'll have to take care or you will be. You must go to Switzerland for three months or so."

"The patient protested that he had neither the time nor the money for the trip.

"It's either Switzerland—or heaven," declared the medical man.

The parson thought a while, then grunted—"Oh, very well! then... Switzerland."—The Morning Post.

STORM CLOUDS OVER FAR EAST

Why Japan Hesitates To Strike At Russia

Japan has decided to double her air force of 646 machines within two years.

She has announced at the same time that she wants a larger navy and that she intends to build it whatever other nations may say or think or do.

What lies behind these grave decisions?

Nations begin to pile up armaments for one of two reasons—a desire for war or a dread of war.

Whom does Japan fear?

Japan makes no secret of the answer. It is Russia, writes the "Sunday Express."

Every student of Eastern politics is agreed on one point—that sooner or later there will be a war between Japan and Russia.

Their only difference of opinion is as to when it will happen.

Let us see where the tension exists, and what is likely to happen.

RUSSIA'S LIFE-LINE

Look at the map. You will see that from the sea to Outer Mongolia, Japan's new province of Manchukuo is bounded on the north by Siberia.

Behind the boundary line, and quite close to it, runs the single track line of the Trans-Siberian Railway, which is Russia's Asiatic life-line.

Across Manchukuo runs the Chinese Eastern Railway in which Russia holds a 50 per cent. equity.

Russia, not very anxious for trouble, has tried to sell its equity in the Chinese Eastern to Japan, but negotiations have broken down completely.

Japan's tactics round the railway would have driven any other nation than Russia into a frenzy.

The Soviet manager of the railway counted up to 280 armed attacks by so-called "Machukuo" and his railway guards.

On the Japanese promptly retaliated by throwing six Soviet officials of the railway into gaol.

Meanwhile, Japan owes the railway company millions of roubles for the transportation of her troops. She has never paid, and never will pay.

APART from this railway tension, there is acute feeling over the Siberian fishing grounds.

Fishing is still Japan's greatest industry.

Every year there is a squabble over the amount to be paid to Russia by Japanese fishermen for the leasing of Siberia's fishing grounds.

Regularly there is poaching on the unleased ground, and the poachers are fired on from the shore. If Japan was sure of herself any one of these incidents would provoke a crisis.

What does Japan want? Russia believes that Japan is determined, if she can, to cut off and seize the eastern half of Siberia as she has seized Manchukuo.

Russia has raised no serious objection to a Japanese expansion in Manchukuo but she cannot, and probably will not, tolerate Japanese expansion into Outer Mongolia.

Outer Mongolia is an autonomous republic. It is a wild nomad's land. Hereditary princes rule the nomadic tribes that roam over it. But it is under strict Soviet control. It is the protection for the Siberian border.

Look again at the map. Notice how closely the Trans-Siberian Railway line runs to the frontier.

Japanese troops have penetrated almost to the eastern frontier of Outer Mongolia. Her agents have already crossed the frontier in the normal guise of prospectors for gold and oil, traders and travellers. They are busy bribing or trying to bribe the princes into alliances.

Russia is certain that in due course the Japanese troops will advance. If these troops should suddenly swing north they might strike Russia a deadly blow by cutting the railway near Lake Baikal.

Once the railway was cut, Japan would hold Eastern Siberia in the hollow of her hand. Russia would be forced to withdraw.

MEETING THE BLOW

Why should Japan want Eastern Siberia? Because from Lake Baikal to

the sea lie fertile and rich grass lands a countryside which could more than supply Japan with the food she needs so badly for her rapidly growing industrial population.

Japan has half the population of Russia and only one-thirtieth of the territory.

Russia is making desperate efforts to be ready to meet the blow when it comes.

The single track Trans-Siberian Railway is in no condition to form the chief transport artery in a great military operation, so Russia is double-tracking it as fast as she can lay the rails.

And while she does it, 200,000 Red troops line the frontier from Lake Baikal to Vladivostok.

At the same time she has plans for a second transcontinental line from Archangel to the Sea of Okhotsk, on which she could fall back if ever she lost the use of the Trans-Siberian.

FIRE DREAD

Why does Japan hesitate to strike?

The reason lies in Russia's air force of 2,000 planes.

Tokyo and every Japanese city is pasteboard and matchwood. Fire is their greatest dread. Incendiary bombs would kindle them into roaring furnaces.

At the head of the huge Red Air Forces stands Commissar "Klim" Voroshilov.

"Klim" has discarded the old theories of war. He believes in the air. He is prepared to fight Japan if necessary entirely by air action.

His idea of retaliation if Japan attacked would be to attack Japan not through the front lines of her armies, but in her home cities far behind the fighting line.

And Japan fears such an attack more than she fears anything else on earth.

She fears it for two reasons, because her cities are episcopally vulnerable and because a collapse of morale at home would inevitably wreck all her great dreams of military conquest.

Most of her large cities are only six hours by air from Russia's bases.

Even the building of a huge air fleet may not solve Japan's problems, because for some undiscovered reason, Japanese do not make good airmen.

They are liable, it is said, to mental and physical disturbances in high altitudes. They become giddy and lose their sense of direction.

Why this should be so has never been understood. One theory is that it is due to the food they eat.

Another explanation sometimes put forward is that it is due to having been carried as babies on the backs of their mothers.

Japanese are very sensitive about this air sense deficiency of theirs. They are also very sensitive about the skill and courage of Russia's airmen.

By Government order no stories of Russian air heroism must appear in any Japanese newspaper. It is regarded as undesirable and dangerous information.

ARMAMENT SPEED-UP

Japan's preparations for war move steadily on. Within the past few weeks 40,000 Japanese youths from seventeen to twenty-five have been ordered into munition plants to speed up armament production ostensibly for Manchukuo. And heavy shipments of nitrates are moving from Chile to Western Pacific ports.

Russia, too, is making certain that if war on a great scale comes she will not be at the mercy of other nations for the supply of essential war materials.

Everything she uses from airplanes to bullets, is of 100 per cent. Soviet manufacture.

"Klim," in a recent war speech, which was received at Moscow with terrific applause, said:

"It is now clear to all that Japan was the first nation to seek to issue from the depression by the aid of war. The Far East is covered with clouds. A war, if it is forced upon us, will be a great and serious war. Every inch of our Far Eastern land we must hold at all

costs, and hold it we shall without doubt."

BEFORE CLOUDS BURST

Two things may be regarded as certain.

1. Japan will not be ready for what she considers the inevitable war until her air defences are strong enough to protect her cities from the great armadas that Russia can put into the air.

2. Russia will not call a halt to any military action that Japan takes in Mongolia until the Trans-Siberian is double tracked and in the highest state of efficiency from Lake Baikal to the sea.

When one or other of these points is achieved the storm clouds will be ready to burst.

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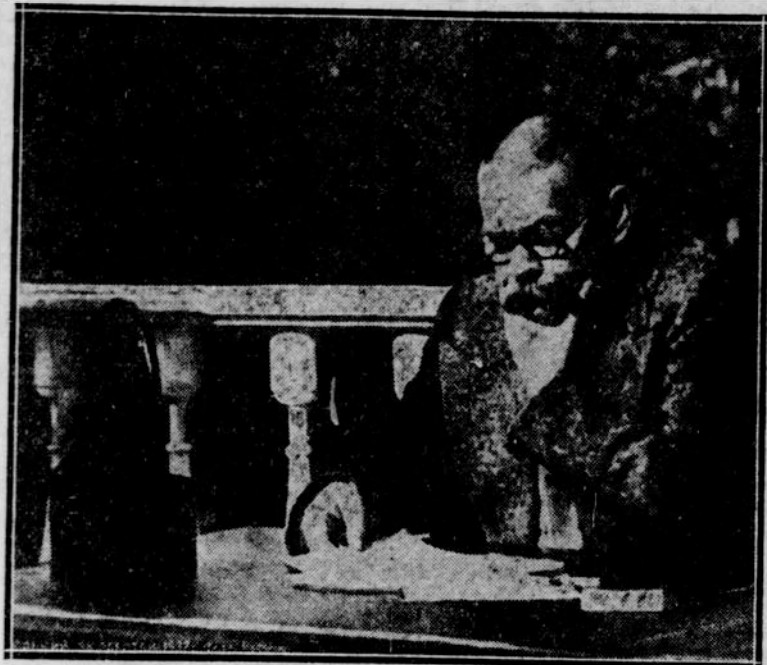
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MAXIM GORKY

Childhood And Youth Of Russia's Greatest Living Author

AN ODESSEY OF SUFFERING & STRUGGLE

The life of the greatest Russian contemporary writer, one of the most famous living authors of the present, overflows with human suffering and incessant struggle. There are not many writers whose biographies would present pictures of lives so full of grief and privation as that of Maxim Gorky. We publish below the first instalment of a biographical sketch of this illustrious Russian.



Maxim Gorky at work.

As a child, the life of "Maxim Gorky" in the home of his parents was not very happy—a very primitive home it was, bare of any conveniences or comforts. Life seemed pitched against him—the forces, both human and of nature. He felt pressed in, choked; in his childhood he was sorely oppressed; it seemed to him he was facing annihilation as a human being, during his youth. The world was too narrow-minded for him. Starvation, poverty, want faced him on all sides. He struggled hard for life; adversity followed him up from birth. He became hardened. Shying off misfortune became ordinary routine to him.

HIS FATHER.

Nizhni-Novgorod is one of the oldest cities of Russia. It was well-known to the oriental merchants of old. The Persian merchants used to carry their goods from the Caspian Sea into Russia by way of the Volga River. Through Nizhni-Novgorod on the Volga, into whose waters the river Oka empties into which, in its turn the Moscow river flows, is, therefore, the shortest route to Moscow. To this busy port city Maxim Peshkov, a sixteen-year old youth, who had tramped on foot all the way from Siberia, arrived in 1863. This youth had under taken this trip not to travel and "see the world and show himself to its people" (as the old Russian saying goes), but to escape from the maltreatment of his father, who had the habit of beating him for each slight misdeed. Five times had the young Peshkov attempted to run away from his cruel father, but always in vain. Once, very near his goal, rejoicing in his freedom from his tyrannical father, he was run down by his father's hounds and brought home to be so thoroughly "massaged" that the neighbors had to come to his rescue.

Soon, however, his father died and Peshkov found himself under the guardianship of his grandfather, who apprenticed him to a carpenter. But working at this trade annoyed him more than his father's lashes. He ran away from his grandfather and decided to become self-supporting: he led blind beggars through the streets on commission. Finding this occupation too dull and yielding too meagre an income, he left it to hike all the way from his native Siberia to Nizhni-Novgorod. The young carpenter, Peshkov, tired hard in this great city, to maintain himself; he became an assistant-carpenter. In his spare time he would entertain his neighbors by dancing and relating folklore, in which he was a master.

A STORMY WEDDING.

In the immediate neighborhood of the carpenter-shop was the shop of a dyer, who, though of very poor origin, had managed, after years of sweating, to save up some money and set himself up in a shop. He had married and had children, one of whom was a daughter. With this girl Peshkov formed an intimate friendship.

This friendship in the course of time ripened into love and Peshkov asked the dyer for her hand in marriage. The dyer would not hear of it. His daughter was to be married only to a rich nobleman. The mother, however, on the insistence of her daughter, consented to their being married secretly. The father somehow discovered the plot and interloped. As the young blissful couple were nearing the church, where they were to be married, the father with his sons caught up with them—and a battle glorious ensued. The courageous Peshkov put up a strong defense: the marriage took place in spite of the father's opposition.

courage. To her little grandson she said: "Don't worry, my boy. I shall do my best to keep you both alive."

A BREAD-WINNER.

Alexis returned to school, where position.

BIRTH OF "MAXIM GORKY." With the passing of time the inter-family relations were smoothed out. To the young couple was born a son, Alexis.

On the surface the relations between Maxim Peshkov and his wife's family seemed peaceful. But the dyer's sons were enraged. They could not reconcile themselves to the idea that they would have to share their father's property, on his death, with this outsider; they plotted to kill him.

PLOT TO KILL PESHKOV.

During the winter, when every drop of water in Russia is frozen to ice, they arranged an ice game on the Volga to which they invited Peshkov. Beforehand they had managed to break through the ice and make a small hole—to be Peshkov's grave. When they reached this "grave" on the ice, Peshkov's brothers-in-law cast him into the hole, into the ice-cold water. Peshkov held on to the ridges of the ice-border round the hole for dear life. The brutes, in their drunken state, stamped on his hands with their heels. He soon succumbed and fell back into the water. His assailants happy in their assuredness of his death, left the hole.

To their disappointment, Peshkov was close on their heels. The neighbours reported this incident to the police, but the kind-hearted Peshkov saved his brothers-in-law by claiming that through his own carelessness he had slipped the dyer's house.

After this Peshkov took his wife and child down the Volga to Astrakhan on the Caspian Sea, on

the delta of the Volga. This trip brought great misfortune on their heads. Peshkov was attacked by cholera. He died leaving his wife with their five-year old son, Alexis. Of necessity they returned to the dyers house.

Alexis' experiences in his great parents' house were no pleasant than had been his father's. The nervous old grandfather used to beat the children of the house, according to the then universal Russian habit. The sensitive little Alexis would burst into tears each time he saw his cousins beaten by his grandfather, who used to threaten him with like treatment if he would be so foolish as to get into some mischief. But, the grandmother, a kind old woman, protected him against the old man's moods, and cared for him.

ALEXIS IN SCHOOL.

In due time Alexis was put into school, with his cousins, by his grandfather. Here he proved his diligence and drew the attention of his teachers as a hard working and sharp-witted lad. Being an orphan and dependent on others he was always shabbily dressed, almost in rags. His classmates used to make fun of him, destroy his self-respect. They protested against a boy so poor being trained together with them. The priest of the school, in whose subject Alexis was very careless, came to their help. He was much annoyed that Alexis was too poor even to be able to afford the purchase of the Holy Book. For this reason he had him expelled from school.

Alexis' thirst for knowledge was insatiable. At this period in his life his great ambition was to become an officer (he took as model an officer in their neighbourhood). To attain this end he knew he must study, and finish the school course. Egged on by this thirst for knowledge, Alexis stole a rouble ledge, from his mother's purse (for which he was, on discovery, properly beaten) and bought a Bible and two volumes of Anderson's fairy tales, "The Nightingale," and three loaves of white bread. He invited several of his schoolmates and with them shut himself into a room, where he read them stories from the books he had bought and feasted them on the white bread.

The miserly, stone-hearted old grandfather held on to his kopeks tightly; he kept his money all stored up at a banker's houses. But he met with a sad fate. The banker declared bankrupt and the miser lost all his hoardings. The old man was so upset by his hard luck, he decided to separate from his wife, divide all his property and let each look out for himself. So it was done. Alexis was taken by the grandmother.

The grandmother's share proved to be next to nothing. How could she expect anything from a miser who always used to complain that she sweetened her tea more than he did, and so should contribute more money for the sugar supply than he. She did not lose he remained for a while despite all obstacles. Trying to bet-

ter his grandmothers and his own distressing living conditions, he would wander the streets of the city, on his days off, gathering rubbish and bones into a sack. These he would later sell for about thirty kopeks. Finding this a great help to the poor family, Alexis continued every Sunday to collect refuse and then sell it at an average price of 30 kopeks. But this was not enough for the maintenance of two people. One week the grandmother fell sick and Alexis was compelled to leave school altogether. The first day he sold two books, which he had received together with a certificate as a prize for his good studies at school, for a rouble. When this was used up, he began gathering the rubbish and cast-away bones daily, so earning 30-40 kopeks a day.

Alexis, small as he was, was confronted with great difficulties. He had to give up his studies to become a bread-winner. His occupation (collecting and selling refuse) was not bringing in much money. He looked for other ways to make money; he became a bird-catcher. In this his grandmother helped him. The results were slightly better. He now earned at least 40 kopeks a day; they thought fowling a grand profession.

When winter came, however, he found, to his dismay, that the birds of his fortune had flown; he had to look for a new means of existence. He became assistant to some soap-makers. With them he worked from six in the morning till ten at night. Work here was hard; Alexis became restless. One day his master caught him displaying some acrobatic tricks, in boy-fashion, beat him and discharged him from his service.

FIRST TASTE OF READING.

Again he was put in search of a job. This time he went to the river-port, where he found employment as ship's cook's boy. His new master, though of coarse character, was kind-hearted by nature; knowing Alexis to be an orphan he treated him gently and took great care of him. Though this cook was illiterate, he enjoyed listening to stories read him from books. He had many books on board and would have Alexis read to him in his leisure time. He advised Alexis to read and read and read if he would develop himself. In fact, this cook was the great writer's first teacher. He not only had Alexis read books, but gave him facilities for studying. He had the other help of the dirty work in the kitchen—washing, cleaning. The jealous waiters and cook's assistants intrigued with the chief-steward, who too had noticed the cook's favoritism, and finally had Alexis dismissed. The cook wept bitterly for his own fate and that of the boy. He had been deprived of his only happiness—listening to books read out loud. On parting with Alexis he said to him: "How sorry I am, my dear boy, that I cannot afford to send you to school! Education would make a fine man of you." With his newly-made fortune of 8 roubles Alexis now returned to his grandmother.

DRAFTSMAN'S ASSISTANT.

Alexis could not go to school; he had to look for work again to give him and his grandmother support. He became assistant to a draftsman, who lived outside the city with his wife and mother, both of whom were illiterate and fanatically religious. These good women spent most of their time quarrelling and fighting.

Alexis was used here as a general house-servant. Besides assisting the draftsman, he had to clean the apartment, take care of the kitchen, wash the laundry, wash the floors and staircase every Saturday and heat the samovar. Great accuracy was demanded of the little boy in the execution of his duties.

Alexis' desire for reading and study, great by nature, had been even further wetted by the cook. Without books to read, he was like a fish out of water. At the draftsman's there were no books; the two ladies looked on reading with contempt. They contended that all evil to mankind had been brought about by the reading of books.

Alexis slept in the kitchen. In this house, it was so cold there he could not sleep all night. During the day he would shiver looking forward to the cold, sleepless night. He alleviated this unpleasantness slightly by secretly reading. One day he borrowed a book from a neighbour. When the house was asleep he lit a candle and began to read. But the smell of the candle woke the old lady; she ran into the kitchen and made a great scene. Two crimes had he committed: reading a book, and burning a candle.

MERCILESSLY ASSAULTED. The next night Alexis tried to read by the moon-light stream-



"What ill can befall a people whose youth renounces everything in order to devote itself to its great ideals!"—Adolf Hitler.

ing into the room from the window-panes in beams. But because of the fine print it was impossible to read. He then experimented with an highly polished pan which he held against the moon to reflect its light. He had no better luck this time; his mistress was on his track. She caught him with the book in his hand: a scene again ensued. Everyone in the house ran into the kitchen; he was cross-examined as to how he had got the book. He quietened them by calmly lying that the priest had loaned it to him.

All these unpleasantnesses made Alexis's life harder than ever. During the day he had no time for rest, and at night he could not sleep; worst of all was that he

was prohibited the pleasure of reading.

One night the draftsman, his wife and mother went off to church, leaving Alexis with instructions to heat the samovar towards their return. He put up the samovar and sat down to read. He soon became so engrossed in his book, he forgot all about the samovar. It boiled and boiled until all the water evaporated off and the samovar burst into pieces.

When his master and mistress returned and saw Alexis reading with their samovar in pieces, they were so enraged they started beating him mercilessly; they beat him until his body was swollen. The unfortunate boy had to be

taken to the hospital where 42 thorns were extracted from his flesh. The police were informed, but the kind-hearted Alexis refused to prosecute his assailants. When he returned to the draftsman's house he found their attitude towards him changed. They expressed their gratefulness to him and offered to give him whatever he desired in reward for his kindness to them. He asked for the permission to read during his leisure time. Much as it annoyed them they were compelled to make this concession.

ADRIFT AGAIN.

Alexis remained with the draftsman for a while. But he now found their treatment of him m-

(Continued on page 14).

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Abstract from the 26th Annual Report for 1933.

(RUPEES)

NEW PROPOSALS SECURED : : 1,11,48,000
NEW BUSINESS COMPLETED : : 94,16,500

(Showing an increase of Rs. 30,62,000 or 49% Over 1932.)

(A RECORD PROGRESS.)

TOTAL BUSINESS in FORCE : : 3,07,98,435

PREMIUM INCOME in 1933 : : 15,12,691

INTEREST INCOME : : 2,09,183

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Health And Hygiene

Faulty Blood Pressure

Give Your Heart A Chance By Periodical Examination

Faulty blood pressure may be caused by focal infections anywhere in the body, that is, mild, long-standing infections at the root of the teeth, in the sinuses around the nose, in the tonsils, in the appendix, and in other portions of the body. It may be caused by poisoning from left-overs of previous infections or diseases, sometimes by overweight or overwork or continued high nervous tension in either working or living conditions, writes Dr. Alexander Bruno, the well-known Paris physician in the "Chicago Daily News."

But it may be caused by something more obscure. Worry, fear, anger, and hate are frequently responsible for high blood pressure. Too low a blood pressure, caused by internal glandular disturbance, by chronic infections, hereditary constitution, and giving the sensation of constant fatigue, is also an abnormal state. Often high blood pressure can be brought back to normal by finding and removing the cause.

But sometimes it is not desirable nor possible to reduce it. Then comes a time when a change must be made in diet and physical activities if the overworked heart is to have a fair chance to carry on.

THEY LEARNED HOW.

Thousands of men and women are active even though their blood pressure is high; they have learned how to regulate their lives.

If you have not had a reading of your blood pressure within a year, it is not safe to assume that it is the same as it was two or three years ago. Faulty blood pressure is not likely a rash or a cough that makes itself known immediately. It may mount steadily, giving no indication by pain or trouble in breathing.

The first step in prevention is to take each year a complete, thorough medical examination by a group of specialists which will include the measuring of your blood pressure, X-rays and laboratory tests.

Give your heart a chance. Get yourself examined.

CAUSES OF FATIGUE

Difference Between Strong Man And Weakling Is Oxygen Intake

New discoveries about the causes of fatigue, showing that an important difference between a strong man and a weakling apparently is that one had a greater capacity for intake of oxygen than the other, are announced by Dr. D. B. Dill of Harvard.

Capacity for intake of oxygen has been found to vary widely among different individuals, he told the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

One man's system may be able to supply him with nearly two quarts of oxygen per minute for hours at a time, while others may receive only a half or a third as much, he has found.

If three men with widely varying capacities for oxygen intake are put at the same task, said Dr. Dill, an amount of work which will make the first man tired will be considered easy by the second and impossible by the third.

In fatigue experiments at the Harvard fatigue laboratory it was found that a dog can do more work than a man because its body has a superior mechanism for transporting oxygen throughout its system.

HOW ARE YOU?

How Are You? Is a frequent salutation, expressed in the form of question to which an answer is not usually expected. This time, however, we hope that you will ask yourself the questions: Do you feel really well? or Do you feel below par? Are you tired or do you feel fit for anything?

What is the use of answering these questions? No use at all, unless you realize that your answers are of importance to you. If you are tired, if you suffer from indigestion or repeated headaches, or if you feel life is a burden and you have lost the feeling that it is worth living—if you show these or other indications of a loss of health, then there is something wrong, something which should receive your attention.

"Symptom" is the name given to any abnormal sensation or sign which occurs when the body is not functioning properly, or when disease is present. Symptoms are warnings, and when they appear, something should be done about them. The proper way to deal with a symptom is not to try and get rid of the symptom, but to investigate and find its cause. Proper treatment aims always to remove or correct the cause, otherwise the real trouble is not touched. Before such treatment can be given, it is obvious that the cause must be discovered, or, in other words, that a diagnosis must be made. That is why we say that a diagnosis must precede treatment.

It is quite true that if a symptom, such as an acute pain, distressing, you want to get relief from the symptom. Nevertheless, you should realize that any such treatment is purely temporary and inadequate because if the underlying cause of the symptom is not sought, the symptom is likely to recur, and the condition will become more firmly rooted, if not more serious, and so, likely, more difficult to deal with later on.

The real objection to self-diagnosis and self-treatment is that we are unable to examine ourselves. Even a physician who is trained and experienced in the science and art of medicine does not attempt to treat himself. Any attempt at self-diagnosis and self-treatment may result in harm, but much more serious is the time that is lost during which proper treatment would have been of the greatest service.

It is not suggested that every little ache or pain is the sign of some serious disorder. It is pointed out, however, that instead of worrying about symptoms, you should find out why they are occurring. Better still, have a periodic health examination and be assured of the health of your body.

(Continued from Col. 7)

ried up a hospital stairway by a doctor.

The few weeks he was thus forced to spend in the hospital were probably the most pleasant in Alosha's life. When he was able to walk, however, he was released and had to return to the enslavement of the bakery, the horrible conditions of which had driven him to attempt suicide. (To be Concluded on Sunday next)

CAMERA "SNAPS" INTERIOR OF STOMACH



On top, Florence Holstein holds the camera which is so small that it can be swallowed without discomfort, and so efficient that it can take sixteen pictures of the inside of the stomach at once. In the left hand is the two-inch cylinder containing the camera, a roll of film and a tiny flash bulb capable of 20,000 candle-power illumination. The cable release is held in other hand. The medical camera is invaluable for discovering stomach ulcers and cancer.

HOW TO AVOID COLDS AND INFLUENZA

Influenza is highly contagious. The cause is believed to be in the secretions of the mouth and nose. It is spread largely by the acts of coughing, loud talking, or sneezing of infected persons. Don't let people cough, sneeze, or talk in your face.

Keep all unclean articles and your fingers out of your mouth. Keep away from sick people. Your fate may be in your hands; wash them before eating.

Avoid exposure and fatigue. Get a proper proportion of work, play, and rest. Eat plain food.

Don't lower your resistance to diseases by upsetting your stomach.

Avoid overcrowded places so far as possible. Keep in the fresh air as much as possible.

Keep your feet dry and your body warm.

Do not eat in restaurants, tennises, or from sorbete carts that are dirty or that expose the food so that it may be infected by coughing or sneezing.

There is no preventive of diseases so potent as good health and a contented mind.

BALNEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

A new Institute for Balneological Research will be opened shortly at Bad Homburg. It will be devoted especially to the study of diet and the treatment of disorders of the digestive system.

A HAPPY EVENT

Two storks have found an appropriate nesting place at Instersburg, East Prussia. They are building their home on the roof of a maternity hospital.

PASSION PLAY TERCENTENARY

Among large parties visiting the tercentenary performances of the Passion Play at Oberammergau will be 100 students from the People's University, Milan.

Another message from Oberammergau states that Herr Georg Johann Lang, stage manager of the Play, has received a prize for the best design for a plaque for affixing to motor cars travelling to Oberammergau for the Play. It symbolizes in gold, on a white background, the Passion Vow of 1634.

MAXIM GORKY

(Continued from page 13.)

tolerable and decided to leave them to look for new employment, feeling sure that he could not worsen his condition. He went to the shores of the Volga, just thawing out after being ice bound all winter, to look for work. Alexis saw a group of carpenters, who, having finished their work on this side of the river, wanted to cross home to the other bank. They were advised not to attempt it, because of the dangerous floating ice. But they could not be persuaded; they wanted to be home in time to participate in the Spring festival. Alexis joined this group of hardy carpenters and ventured with them across the river. Many were the times the ice-floes cracked under them as they walked over them. Finally, however, after many dips into the ice-cold water, they managed to get to the other shore.

On this other side of the river Alexis again went in search of work. The fifteen-year old lad bemoaned his fate. Why should not he have the opportunity to study? He decided to leave Russia for Persia, and tried to get employment on a ship, but did not succeed. Failing this he entered a kvas factory where he worked all day in damp cellar washing and arranging bottled in cases and rolling huge barrels of kvas from one place to another. Another of his duties was to wheel around a push-cart of kvas to sell on the streets.

GO TO KAZAN.

One morning sitting in front of a house with his cart, reading a book, he was approached by a young passer-by, a student, who had been greatly moved at the sight of the push-cart boy sitting and reading. The student asked Alexis about his life. Alexis related all his hardships and emphasized his love of books. The other offered to take him to Kazan with him and help him obtain an education.

But when Alexis came to Kazan with the young student he found that he would only be a burden on his life. The student's mother was the widow of a retired army officer, who could hardly make both ends meet. He left their house to wander in search of work, sleeping out-of-doors. He became a porter at the Kazan port. After a sweating day's labour he would find himself left

with the meager earnings of 30-40 kopeks. For home he found a damp cellar in a ruined house. By winter such life became impossible for the youth, the Volga was frozen and the port life had become dead.

After many days of cold and hunger Alosha (Alexis) got a job in a bakery, owned by a drunkard, who used to treat his workers abominably, keeping them at work from six in the morning till eight in the evening. Alosha subjected himself to all the mad caprices and cruelty of his master for his crust of bread.

At night after fourteen hours of hard labour, Alosha would entertain his comrades, the other three workers, by reading them his books, his only pleasure. He would relate to them how the sun and the earth and the stars had come to be, and explain the solar and lunar systems. He was discovered in these activities by his master one day, and as punishment given the extra work of feeding the pigs, a great insult to a Russian. He wept bitterly but had to swallow his pride and follow out the orders of his drunken master.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Alexis could see no way out of his hard luck. Once roaming the streets he bought a revolver in a second-hand shop for three roubles. Going to the outskirts of the city, he chose a high point overlooking a snow-covered valley where he decided to commit suicide.

He had decided it was better to die than live a life such as he was living. His nerves were as strong as his decision. He pointed the revolver at his heart and pulled the trigger. The old rusty revolver went off with a loud noise, but to Alosha's great surprise he remained uninjured. He repeated this procedure twice more. The last time there was some effect. He smelt smoke and felt peculiarly warm all over his body. Weakened, he threw himself down on the snow. His shirt took fire from the read spark torturing his body. He was still conscious. His presence of mind caused him to tear off his shirt. Now he began to feel cold instead of warm.

When he regained consciousness he discovered himself being carried to a hospital.

(Continued in Col. 3.)

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World Of Science

LONGEVITY OF BACTERIA

Bacteria can survive in a state of suspended animation for thousands of years, in the opinion of Dr. Charles B. Lipman, of the University of California. Two years ago he found live bacteria in coal. Recently he presented additional evidence: bacteria from the interior of pre-Aztec pyramids built 1,400 years ago. Dr. Lipman has also found bacteria in meteorites.

NATIONAL MONUMENT TO DINOSAURS

First step toward preparing one of the most unusual exhibits anywhere in the world—a dinosaur museum on the spot where the huge creatures of 125,000,000 years ago gave up their lives—were taken this winter when CWA men were set to work clearing a hillside in the Dinosaur National Monument near Jensen, Utah. In May a crew of two hundred CCC workers is scheduled to take up the task in earnest, and by the end of summer the first phase of the project may be well under way.

EVEREST A BACK NUMBER!

Measuring from the center of the earth, instead of from sea level, the highest mountain of the globe is not Mt. Everest, but Mt. Chimborazo, in the Andes, according to calculations made by the German scientist, Dr. G. Rosch. On this scale Chimborazo's peak is 3,966.99 miles from the center of the earth; Everest's only 3,965.66. Four other peaks, Huascarán (Peru), Cotopaxi (Ecuador), Kenia (East Africa) and Kilimanjaro (Africa) are also "higher" above the earth's center than Everest. The difference in the measurement is due to the bulge of the earth at the equator.

FIRST WOMAN IN STRATOSPHERE

If present plans succeed, the first woman to reach the stratosphere, where only a few men have gone so far, will be Mrs. Piccard, wife of Dr. Jean Piccard.

and sister-in-law of the famous Belgian stratosphere flyer, Prof. Auguste Piccard. Mrs. Piccard plans to pilot the huge balloon in which she and her husband expect to take off in July or August from near Detroit.

The flight will be made in the same gondola and with the same balloon as that used by Lieut. Com. T. G. W. Settle and Maj. Chester Fordney last summer, in their eleven-mile ascent which began near Akron, Ohio, and came to an end in a New Jersey swamp.

NEW WELDING PROCESS

By applying knowledge of the electro-chemical conditions under which metal crystal knit together, a new method of welding has been invented by Howard J. Burdick, Pittsburgh electrochemist and steel mill designer. The process is said to produce welded pipe so perfectly joined that the seam is not revealed even by photomicrographs of the cross section.

An important advantage of such pipe is that it will be more resistant to corrosion in the soil, especially the kind of corrosion caused by electrical currents. In ordinary welded pipe these tend to produce chemical action where the molecular structure has been disturbed in the weld, and a kind of battery is formed which hastens the normal action of soil acids and alkalis.

EXPERIMENTS WITH VITAMIN B.

Several grams of Vitamin B, one of the rarest and most elusive of biochemical substances, have been extracted in the last few months from rice bran by a new process devised by Robert R. Williams, head of the chemical research department of the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York. Vitamin B has been obtained in pure, or nearly pure form before, but in such minute quantities that biological experiments were impossible. Mr. Williams has been able to produce it in "quantity," a total of nearly a tablespoonful to date.

This achievement became known recently when R. E. Waterman and Miss Marion Ammerman, associates of Dr. Williams, reported before the American Federation of Biological Societies that they were feeding controlled diets containing quantities of Vitamin B. The result, so far, has been to increase the growth of the animals.

Lack of Vitamin B. causes the disease beri-beri, common among oriental peoples who live on polished rice. The curious thing about this is that the bran, which they throw away, is probably the richest source of the vitamin. Dr. Williams says there are about twenty parts of the vitamin in 1,000-000 of the bran.

In pure form the vitamin is a white, crystalline substance. Twenty or thirty different chemical processes are necessary to extract it, and the cost is about \$100,000 a gram—too high to permit much experimentation, but the cost perhaps can be reduced later.

Rice bran, while the richest, is not the only source of the vitamin. It is found in yeast, especially brewer's yeast, and in all the common grains. It is found in fair quantity in lean pork, but not in lean beef. It is also contained in ripe beans, such as navy beans, but not in green beans.

Its biological effects, so far as now known, are to stimulate the appetite, increase the consumption of food, and accelerate the metabolism.—"Literary Digest."

SOAP TO CONDENSE STEAM.

Discovery May Result In Reducing Size Of Present Condensers

Mirrors and windowpanes are coated with a film of moisture on frosty mornings. The surface of the glass is cold and the moisture somewhat warmer. Considering this explanation, (writes the "New York Times" scientific correspondent), three German engineers did a little reasoning. They were interested in condensing steam after it had done its work in the engines of a power house or a steamer. Engineers want enormous surfaces for condensation at the exhaust end of a turbine. High heat at the entrance, the lowest possible temperature at the exhaust—such is their technical ideal. "Temperature drop," they call it. As in the case of a water-fall, the greater the fall in temperature in running a power plant, the higher the efficiency. Hence the importance of the condenser at the exhaust end.

It occurred to these engineers that, instead of letting the steam from an engine collect in the form of a film which would wet the outer surface of tubes through which cold water is pumped,

they might obtain better results if they applied the household mirror lesson. Drs. T. B. Drew and W. M. Nagle, two American engineers, agreed and thought that good results could be obtained with soap as a coating for condensing surfaces.

Drew and Nagle found that after they had been washed with soap copper and brass surfaces were better drop-collectors. The active agents turned out to be oleic and stearic acids, the important ingredients of most soaps. A mere trace of either acid on copper, brass, nickel or stainless steel was enough to increase the misting of a surface. Moreover, the acids could not be easily washed off. Now Drew and Nagle see the possibility of reducing the size of the surface condensers of steamships and power-plants by one-third to a half.

BROADCAST TALK FROM STRATOSPHERE

American Balloon Expected To Rise Fifteen Miles

When Major William E. Kepner and Captain Albert W. Stevens of the U. S. Army Air Corps ascend in their balloon into the stratosphere in the flight being sponsored jointly by the Army Air Corps and the National Geographic Society they will describe their experiences and observations over a nation-wide radio-broadcast. The flight will be made from some point in the western plains probably late in June.

The Geographic Society announces that one of the most extensive radio hook-ups ever planned in covering a scientific event is being arranged by the National Broadcasting Company. Specially designed radio equipment will be installed in the air-tight gondola of the 3,000,000 cubic-foot balloon, the largest ever built.

The voices of Major Kepner, pilot, and Captain Stevens, photographer and scientific observer, will be broadcast or an interval each hour, picked up by a ground station, put on a wire network and re-broadcast from stations in all parts of the country.

Constant two-way telephonic communication is expected to be maintained between the balloon and the ground and stations will be maintained throughout the flight from ground stations near the balloon to Washington, so that officials of the War Department and the Geographic Society may maintain communication with the balloonists.

The tremendous size of the balloon makes possible the use of an unusually large gondola, which will be a sphere 3 feet 4 inches in diameter. A large number of instruments will be carried for obtaining a variety of data desired by physicists, meteorologists, students of cosmic rays and others.

The balloon is expected to rise to an altitude of fifteen miles, far higher than any aircraft has ascended.

ELECTRIC EYE'S NEW USE

Light Traps To Kill Insects

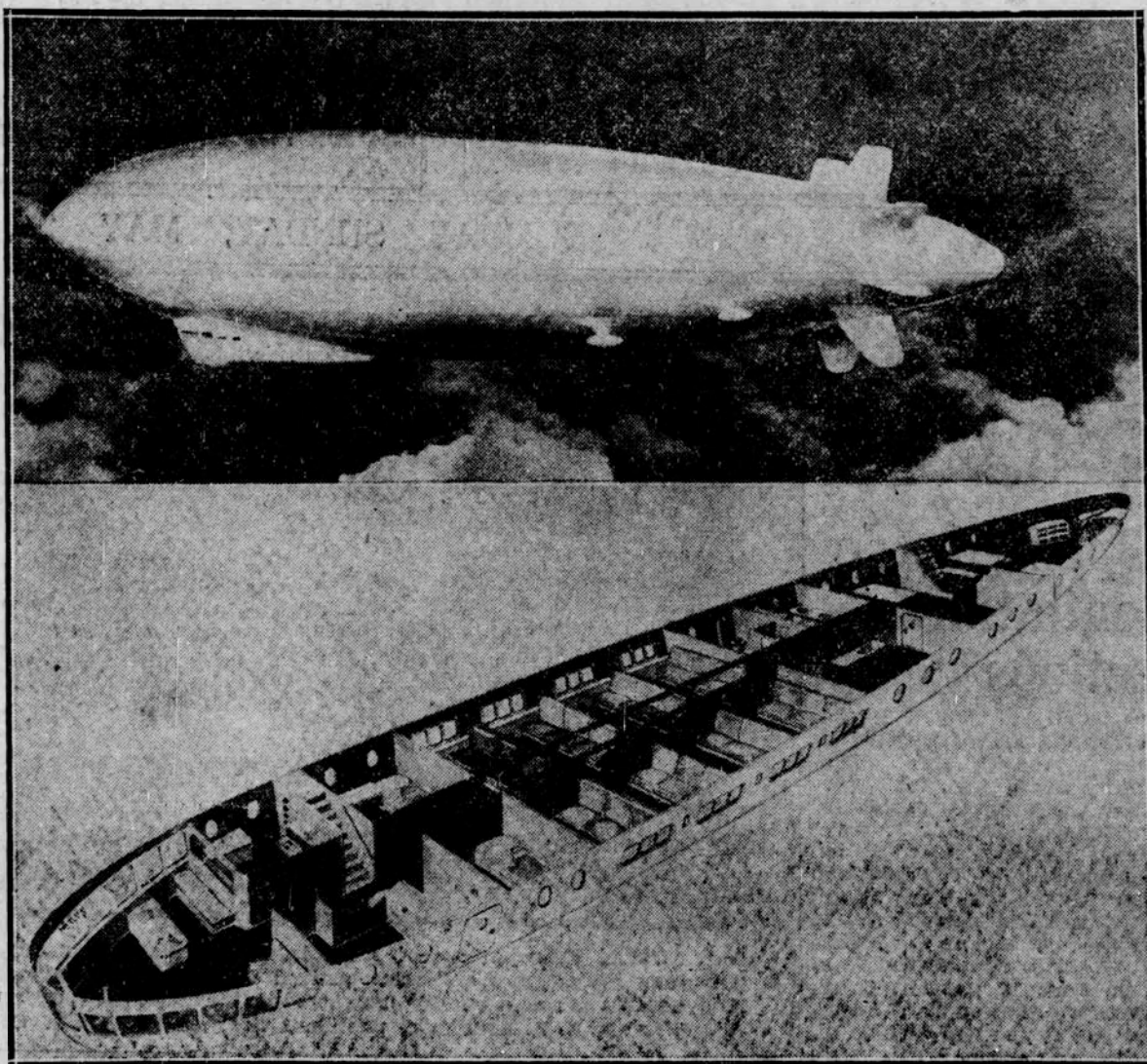
Everyone knows that insects fly to a light. On a simple fact is the light-trap based—a device long used to catch not only the rare bugs prized by collectors, but the common foliage-eaters of the countryside.

Moths are the dreaded devastators of the orchard. To fight them it is a common practice to place electrically lighted lamps in the foliage of fruit trees. In one kind of tray they drop into pans of water; in another they are electrocuted by fluttering in contact with high-voltage wires.

Studies have shown that it is of particular importance to turn on the lights in the traps at the right time. Moths begin to fly and lay eggs about twenty minutes before sunset. A time-clock could turn the lights on and off at the correct moment. But dusk falls a little later each waxing Spring and Summer day. And the clouds—they too must be considered. A light cloud will fool the moths into coming out a little earlier, and a heavy cloud earlier still.

NEW DEVICE NEEDED
Ruminating on these vagaries of moths, clouds and sunsets, it struck L. S. Caple, an engineer who works for a public utility company in Rochester, that an automatic device was wanted which would be more responsive than a time clock and as sensitive to light as a moth. He found what he wanted in the photo-electric cell or electric eye, which sees light and converts it into electricity. Feeble as the current thus generated may be, it can be made to trip a relay

OCEAN LINER OF THE FUTURE?



Here are illustrated an American artist's conception of the proposed 100-ton metal-clad air-ship, for mail and passengers, and a perspective view of the ship's main cabin, with the metal hull removed. Construction plans for the huge all-metal craft have been submitted by the Department of Commerce, to the Public Works Administration for consideration. If approved, the ship will require a fairly large hangar—its proposed dimensions being 547 feet length, and maximum beam of 119 feet; or a trifle larger than the Graf Zeppelin. It would have a speed of 100 miles per hour; accommodations for 30 passengers, and will carry 12,000 lbs. of mail and express.

SECRETS OF VENTRILOQUISM

Any One With A Healthy Normal Voice Can With Practice And Patience Learn The Art

(By Sheikh Iftekhar Rasul)

Ventriloquism is very old, but in earlier days it was not used merely for lively entertainment as it is to-day. In the Middle Ages it was employed to strengthen the belief of the credulous in miracles and in ancient days ventriloquists were regarded as prophets, for their art was looked upon as akin to the power of the seer and soothsayer. When King Saul, heavily pressed by the Philistines, went to the ill-famed Witch of Endor for advice, she raised the ghost of Samuel. This ghost spoke, but he was visible only to the witch not to King Saul.

This method of calling up eminent but invisible spirits is still employed to-day at spiritualistic circles by 'mediums' who are capable ventriloquists. It may be accepted with a degree of certainty that like the Witch of Endor, the Oracle of Delphi practised ventriloquism. Pythia, who sat on a tripod over a steam geyser, and through whose moving lips the spirit of Apollo spoke, was undoubtedly a very great and a clever ventriloquist. The speaking head of the Oracle of Lesbos, the stones from the river Pactolus, the singing statue of Memnon, were all, most probably, results of highly developed ventriloquism.

The misuse of ventriloquism as a super-natural power, and the belief that the ventriloquist was possessed of a devil, were not uncommon to the people of Europe until the eighteenth century, and only from about the year 1800 has ventriloquism been recognised for what it really is, an interesting

and thus energize a circuit in which a much more powerful current can be made to flow. Thus it becomes possible to start a motor, turn on a light, control machinery.

Caple gave his idea a trial in the apple orchard of Eugene E. and George R. Collamer at Hilton, under the direction of Dr. P. J. Parrott, assistant director of the New York State Experimental Station at Geneva. Insects were trapped by the hundreds. When the light intensity in the twelve-acre orchard drops below the prescribed minimum, on go the lights automatically. Passed-by wonder who is giving the garden party. When daylight increases a switch is opened and the lamps go out.

Too much is not to be expected from a single year's use of light traps. But the evidence accumulated over a series of Summers is strong that, year by year, there are fewer coddling moths. "New York Times."

MODERN VENTRILOQUISM.

The first ventriloquist to apply his art to entertainment was the Baron von Menges, who lived in Vienna about 1770. He was the first also to employ puppets. The use of one or more such puppets on the stage has since been general. These man-like puppets are very finely constructed, to enable the manipulator to give numerous facial expressions and body movements. All that is missing is the human voice, and this the ventriloquist supplies as desired. The automata used are all more or less the result of the individual entertainer's ideas. All are worked from behind by keys and strings, inflated rubber bulbs, and similar contrivances, the nature of which can be guessed.

There are two styles of ventriloquism, which may be distinguished as 'near' and 'distant.' With figures the former style is employed, the entertainer taking advantage of the general difficulty of detecting the direction of sounds. He makes his figures appear to be near by hearing for them, the audience imagining that the sounds issue from the puppets because their attention is directed to the figures. Those who study stage and 'talkie' effects know to what lengths this may be carried. It is difficult for an audience to perceive, for example, that an actress or actor on the stage is not actually singing if the facial action of singing is simulated and the voice supplied by a vocalist in the wings. Of course, distance in this case aids the deception.

HOW IT IS DONE.

Ventriloquist tone is thrown or pressed out from the throat, so that the illusion is created that the sound comes from a distance. The production of this tone is brought about by a peculiar movement of the larynx and the palate, the illusion of distance being supported by the fact that the voice is pitched about an octave higher than usual. The performer does not endeavour to throw his voice to a distance, rather he imitates distant tones, but it does not mean that he makes a 'near' sound softly. Distant sound is obtained by placing the vocal organs in a certain position. As an example, one of the first things to be learnt is the 'drone.' This sound has to be made as far back in the throat as possible. Take a deep breath and, while still holding it, try to make a sound in the throat, it will result in a cackle. Exhale slowly to the sound of Ah. The first attempt

will give poor results, but after practice the noise will become a distinct hum rather like the buzzing or drone of a bee some distance away. The farther back in the throat the sound is produced the more distant will it appear to the listener, and as the sound production is brought forward into the mouth, the nearer it will seem. When the 'drone' is properly learnt the budding ventriloquist has acquired the basis of all distant sound production.

DIRECTION OF SOUND.

The direction of sound then claims attention. It is easier to distinguish direction near at hand than far away. A sound in a room can be located much more quickly than a similar sound from the stage. The principle is one of the proportion of sound to space. Naturally, the nearer the spot from which the sound issues the greater the volume: at a few yards it is easier to locate than a distance of miles. The position of the performer in relation to his audience is also an important factor. Phonetic deception will be easier from a theatre stage than in a drawing room where the audience is comparatively near. It will be realised that the ventriloquist performer is at a great disadvantage in that he must keep himself between the 'voice' and the listener. Should he throw his voice forward, that is towards the audience, he must utilise a screen or a box so that the voice may be subdued to give the semblance of distance from himself; otherwise, the voice issuing from a position nearer the listener would have to be louder, which is contrary to the laws of acoustics.

RESULT OF PRACTISE.

Having acquired the elements of voice 'throwing,' it remains to practise with various vowels and sounds. The training becomes a matter of projecting the sound against the top and back of the mouth, bearing in mind that ventriloquism has a vocabulary of its own from which certain letters and sounds are carefully omitted. Labials and explosives are avoided. Try saying a string of words beginning with 'p' while keeping the lips closed. You will then realise why ventriloquist's puppets invariably demand a quart of ale, and not a pint.

It will be seen that much practice is necessary to be an expert in this art. The ventriloquist must above all guard against too much lip movement, must indeed endeavour to eradicate lip action especially in the employment of 'near' talk.

Everyone who has seen and listened has certainly asked himself: 'Is this a natural talent, or can one learn the art?' Literature on the subject states, and many artists agree, that anyone with a healthy normal voice can with practice and patience learn the art, for ventriloquism is simply a particular manner of utilising the voice, the result of practice and yet more practice.

DOG THAT SPOKE.

How far the art can be brought the following anecdote will show. A ventriloquist had trained his dog to respond to certain words which he spoke in tones similar to that of the dog's bark, at the

BIG GERMAN AIR SPEED-UP

Luft Hansa Has 59 Air Lines

Using the new Heinkel HE 70, the fastest passenger aeroplane in the world with a maximum speed of over 220 m.p.h., the German Luft Hansa are introducing a series of "lightning" services in their summer timetable between Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne and Frankfurt. The time taken between Berlin and Hamburg will be reduced to 50 minutes and between Berlin and Frankfurt to 85 minutes.

The Derulift, the German-Russian air-service undertaking, whose summer schedule is also now in effect, has also reduced its timings considerably. Moscow may now be reached from Berlin in 11 hours; Leningrad in 10; Helsingfors in 9 and Riga in 6 hours of actual flying. Fares have also been reduced and three motored aeroplanes are used on all routes.

Fifty-nine air lines are now being operated by the German Luft Hansa for passenger, post and express services. The total mileage is over 33,550 miles.

SENSATIONAL NEW GERMAN LOCOMOTIVE

Experiments are being made by the German State Railways with a new locomotive which is capable of 105 m.p.h. All parts of the engine have been very carefully streamlined, including the wheels which are encased in aprons. Experiments made with models by the Berlin University of Technology have shown that from five to seven hundred h.p. are saved by the new form.

An Irish priest offered sixpence to the boy who could tell who was the greatest man in history.

"Christopher Columbus," answered one.
"George Washington," answered another.
"St. Patrick," shouted a bright little Jewish boy.
"The sixpence is yours," said the priest. "But why did you say St. Patrick?"
"Right down in my heart I knew it was Moses," said the boy, "but business is business."

various sounds the dog would shake his head, bow, and so on. One day the artist entered a cafe where, amongst others, there was a rich foreigner. The ventriloquist first made his dog, Mero, perform a few ordinary tricks in order to draw attention. Then he sat down at a table and ordered his meal. The dog sat beside him. After a little while, Mero placed his paw on the table, looked up, growled a little, and said:—'I am hungry, give me something to eat.'
"Get out, replied the master. You can wait a bit, get under the table."
Nero, listened and then replied in the same tones. 'You always say that, and finally you give me only a bone. You treat me very badly.'
The listening strangers could not believe their ears. Never had they heard a dog speak like a human being. An American was so much bewildered that he insisted upon buying the dog at a very high price. Nero begged and howled, and at last cried under the table saying, 'From now on I'll never speak another word,' and he won.

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Leave Politics
To CongressMalaviya Group Opposed To
Mahasabha Contesting
General Elections

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, May 26. The circular issued by the Honorary Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha with a view to gauge feeling regarding the forthcoming elections with reference to Hindu Sabha's attitude in connection therewith, is receiving attention in Masabha circles here. So far as can be gathered the New Delhi message, that in view of the A.I.C.C.'s refusal to represent the views of the Hindu community on the question of Communal Award, Hindu leaders feel that the Mahasabha should participate in forthcoming elections, does not seem to find much support here. It may be definitely stated that Pandit Malaviya is strongly opposed to the Mahasabha participating in the forthcoming elections. While the extreme wing of the Mahasabha represented by Bhai Permanand and Mr. Padmanaj Jain would like the Mahasabha to contest elections, other sections do not share that view and hold it would be suicidal to force a split between Hindus, when there is more or less complete unanimity among Hindus of all shades of opinion on the question of Award.

WANTED ASSURANCE.
This section which has to sup-

port of Pandit Malaviya would be satisfied, if the Congress Parliamentary Board were to declare that the Congress stands for the National settlement of the communal problem based on Joint Electorates with reservation of seats for the minority. Pandit Malaviya is being persuaded to attend the meeting of the Mahasabha Working Committee at Delhi on June 16, when it is expected that Nationalist members of the Committee will do all they can to prevent extremists from stampeding the Mahasabha into opposition to the Congress.

It may be added that cleavage of opinion among Mahasabha leaders regarding Bhai Permanand's policy and his diatribes against the Congress has been getting more and more marked, and it is not unlikely that the Nationalists will before long assert themselves, particularly as they feel that the policy of co-operation has led them nowhere.

PT. MALAVIYA'S VIEWS. In fact, it is stated that men like Pandit Malaviya have been making no secret of their disapproval of Bhai Permanand's policy, and of their view that the Mahasabha should devote itself exclusively to constructive work, social and religious, and leave politics to the Congress.

ENTENTE WITH
ITALYM. Barthou Says Solution
At Geneva Is Not
Impossible

PARIS, May 25. Solution at Geneva is not impossible, declared M. Barthou in the course of a debate on foreign policy in the Chamber.

M. Barthou added that he had promised Mr. A. Henderson his help. No issue was closed but French policy remained, disarmament with equality of rights coupled with security.

He denied that France's last note on disarmament isolated France, and declared that Britain understood her position. It is not impossible for France and Italy to agree to a cordial and lasting entente.

He would welcome the Soviet's entry to the League, but it is too early to say whether France would support her demand for a permanent seat on the Council.—Reuter's Special.

PARLIAMENT HAD
BEEN CONSULTEDSir John Thompson Assails
Critics Of White
Paper

LONDON, May 26. It was absurd to say that the National Government had no mandate to deal with India, declared Sir John Thompson replying to critics of the White Paper in a speech at Bristol. He added that the policy evolved at the Round Table Conference was laid before Parliament few weeks after the general election and approved. The Government could not then have gone back to the Simon Commission policy without flagrant disobedience of the orders of Parliament.

The policy had been evolved before the eyes of the public from start to finish, and to suggest that Government were free to postpone the proceedings, was palpably absurd.—Reuter.

Information has been received at Calcutta from Barisal of the arrest of two youths.

MISSING GIRL
TRACEDSensational Revelations
May Follow Round-up
Of Gang

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, May 26. The whole town was relieved this morning to learn that as a result of the pursuit by the police, assisted by Hindu search parties, the abducted girl was traced at 11 p.m. in a hut near the Bishop Cotton School. A round-up of the gang of abductors should now begin in right earnest.

It is said that as many as hundred girls are annually kidnapped like this by a gang. But hitherto their depredations were confined to the hill classes and poorer people and went on merrily. But now that they laid their hands on a girl of well-to-do family they have roused the whole town to the realization of this grave menace which has existed for such a long time.

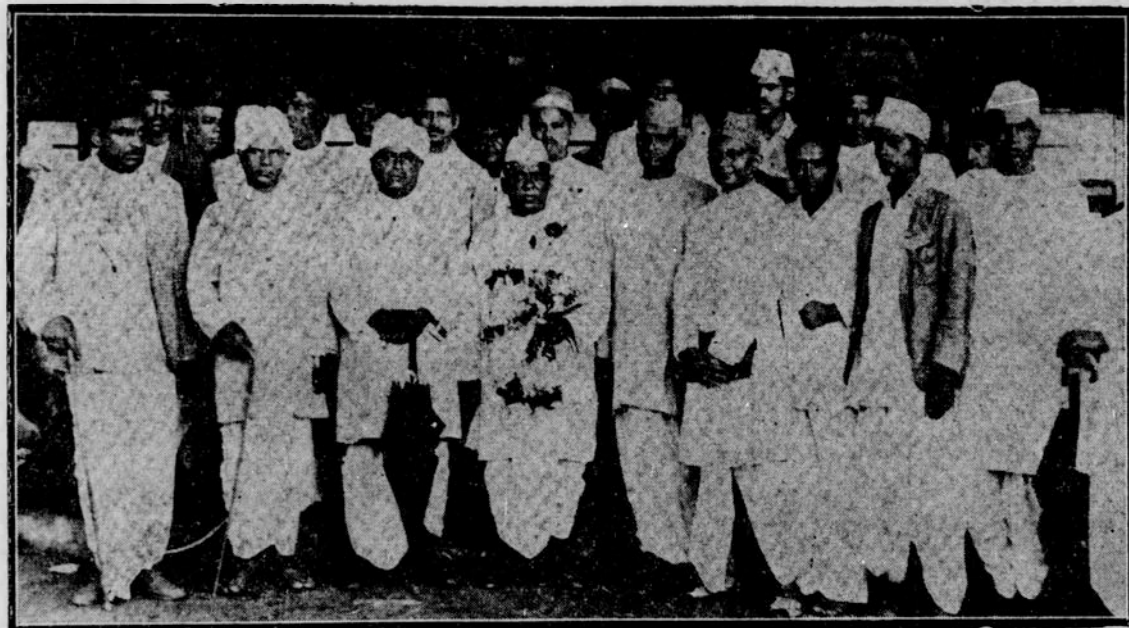
The matter has taken a communal turn and it is expected that when the culprits are found there would be some sensational revelations regarding their operation and their victims.

Already two other Bengali girls missing for some days have been discovered in the same locality.

"RECORD FOR
IRREGULARITY"

KARACHI, May 26. Commenting upon the Imperial Airways irregularity and speed the "Sind Observer" writes: "The Imperial Airways have established a record for regular irregularity. The planes are held up by dust, storms or accidents that happen to them, delaying the scheduled programme. But how about the Dutch 'Planes'? We are surprised to read that the journey from Baghdad to Jodhpur was performed in one day by a Dutch plane. It is high time that English mails are handed over to England's sister country in Europe. Even the Tatas Ltd. can make a sporting offer."—United Press.

A poor Bania (named Durlabh) of Mahuva, committed suicide by falling into a well, the cause being that he was unemployed for a long time.



Mr. Wadilal Dalsukhbhai of Ahmedabad (centre, garlanded) president-elect of the All-India Bhawsar Kshatriya Conference arrived in Bombay on Saturday-morning and was received at the Central Station by the members of the Reception Committee. To the extreme left of the group is Mr. N. B. Lokhande, president-elect of the Youth Conference.

YOUNG INDIA
FOR EQUALITYSanatanists Fighting Losing
Battle, Says Dr. NaiduADI DRAVIDAS FORGE
AHEAD

SALEM, May 25. Resolutions demanding adult franchise for Adi Dravidas and larger representation for them in the Public Services were passed at Salem District Conference of Adi Dravidas Dr. P. Vardarajulu Naidu presiding.

The Hon. Mr. P. T. Ranjan, Minister for Public Works, opening the Conference, appealed to the Adi Dravidas to educate themselves and said that education alone could improve their social and economic condition.

Dr. Vardarajulu Naidu said that the democratic movement was gaining strength and caste system was breaking down. Sanatanists were fighting a losing battle. The question was whether India should remain tied to caste distinctions or should have equality and Swaraj. Young India stood for equality in social, religious and political spheres. Caste tyranny and untouchability should be put down.—United Press.

DEATH OF GUSTAV
HOLST REGRETTEDFamous Composer Was
Prominent Figure In
English Music

LONDON, May 25.

Following so soon after the death of Sir Edward Elgar, the death of Mr. Gustav Holst comes as a further grievous loss to English music. Holst has a Swiss forbear who settled in England over a century ago. His death is a equal to an injury to his head sustained from a fall while conducting, which necessitated a dangerous operation.

Holst spent much of his career as a member of various orchestras and in teaching, and it was only comparatively late in life that his compositions brought him fame.

Despite his love of England folk tunes which are incorporated sometimes unexpectedly in many of his widely contrasted works, his style was generally too austere to have wide popular appeal.

His orchestral poem "The Planets" is probably most frequently played of his fifty works. In tributes by critics and other composers Holst is described as undoubtedly one of the foremost musical figures of the present century.—B. O. W.

"DEFECTIVE BILL"

LYALPUR, May 24. On the letter of the Secretary, Punjab Legislative Council, to give its opinion on the Punjab Relief Indebtedness Bill, the Municipal Committee resolved as follows:—

"That the Municipal Committee while appreciating the desire of

LEST WE
FORGETDr. Chandulal Appeals For
Help To Peasants Who
Suffered In C. D.

AHMEDABAD, May 25. Dr. Chandulal Desai, prominent Congress leader of Gujarat, has issued a public appeal for the relief of the farmers of Gujarat who have suffered consequent upon the Civil Disobedience movement. He states that nearly Rs. 5,00,000 are needed to give adequate relief to the farmers but Rs. 1,00,000 are immediately needed to give them land and agricultural tools.

Dr. Chandulal has issued a letter from Mahatma Gandhi in this connection. Gandhiji states that with the suspension of the Civil Disobedience movement the problem of the farmers who have lost their land and houses, crops. They require to be again set up on their feet.

TEXT OF LETTER. "It should however be remembered that we should not make anybody cripples while giving relief. Great fights have never been and never will be fought without individual losses. It should further be remembered that this is not a question of giving compensation but affording relief to those who have been ruined. Those who have lost their lands should bear in mind that if not they their lands are sure to regain the lost lands. I regard this as an index of our getting Swaraj."—A. P.

FOREIGNERS
MUST MAKE WAY
FOR TURKSNew Law Reserves Certain
Professions For
Nationals Only

ISTANBUL, May 25. Thousands of foreigners employed in professions or as artisans (notably 1,200 persons of Maltese extraction, but not speaking their mother tongue) are precariously situated as a result of the Government's approval of the law whereby certain professions are reserved for Turkish nationals.

The law states from this week that foreigners employed as chauffeurs, hairdressers, tailors, shoemakers, stock exchange clerks, and musicians must cease work, while delays ranging from three to twelve months will be given to foreigners employed as general labourers, waiters, actors, printers, chemists, government employees and others.—Reuter's Special.

The Government to elevate the lot of the agriculturists is decidedly of opinion that the bill as it stands is defective and wrong in principle as it favours one class at the cost of the other; and suggests that it should be rejected in toto.

This resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority, eight voting for and three against.—United Press.

FRANCE'S
WHEAT
PROBLEM

Greatest Mill Closes Down

INTERNATIONAL RE-
PERCUSSIONS
FEARED

PARIS, May 25.

The closing to-day of the flour mills in Corbeil, the greatest in France, has brought to a head the wheat problem in France with probable international repercussions, as according to a wheat expert France may join the ranks of exporters.

Foreign wheat is selling in France five francs below French wheat despite the quotas tariff which has increased from 35 francs per 200 lbs. to 80 francs. This protection has induced farmers to constantly increase their acreage, until the tariff no longer gave protection and home prices fell.

The total annual consumption is 93,000,000 quintals. The crop in 1934 promises to be a bumper one and there is already a carry-over of 65,000,000 quintals from 1933.

All the mills now closed have enormous stocks of flour. So, the farmers have the greatest difficulty in selling the 1934 crop.—Reuter.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of Yashovijayaji Jain Gurukul Vyayamsala was performed on Thursday morning at Palitana, under the patronage of Sheth Hiranand Vasanji of Porbandar.

(Continued from Col. 7)

2,34,600	2,39,962	1,87,680
Total wages per week in Rs.		
Bombay	America	England.
169.8	216-14	187-8
821.13	1714-14	1822-10
1501.39	2566-12	1919-00
2492.89	4498-80	3920-20
Cost per lb. in pies.		
Bombay	America	England.
.39	.50	.51
2.05	4.14	5.69
3.84	6.29	6.14
6.28	10.93	12.34

BOMBAY PAYS LEAST.

It is clear from the above table that a comparison of the relative cost shows that so far as bare wages are concerned Bombay pays not only the least, but very much less than those paid in America or England. Then where does the higher cost go? To the incompetence of the Bombay Managing system the worker is asked to pay the price. It is fair to say human, is it just and equitable? Mr. Mody's complaint that the leaders of the workmen are avowed enemies of capitalism cannot alter so patent a fact into a fallacy.

Bombay Pays
The Least Wages
Reply To Mr. Mody's
Claim

(Special To "The Chronicle".)

The Chairman of Bombay Mill-owners' Association has again returned to the charge and by a clever manipulation of figures tried to lead the public to a different and wrong path of argument. All this he has done in answer to a statement of Mr. R. R. Bakhle who refuted from available sources the claim of the doctory campaign of the Bombay Mill-owners that Bombay mills have been paying higher wages to their workmen than in any other part of the world. Since Mr. Mody will have the public believe that the first wage-cut was effected in the month of March 1933,—I dispute this claim, however—we have to assume that till that period the industry had been paying the same scale of wages as in 1928-29 and, on the basis of this assumption we shall compare the relative wages paid in the United States, Great Britain and Bombay and arrive at the exact position in regard to the wages in each of these centres.

ASKING FOR THE MOON.

But before we do this, it is necessary to expose certain subtleties in which he indulges and which are likely to mislead the public. Mr. Mody calculates wages on the basis of spindles or looms which hardly is the fair thing to do. The industry is not the same at all places. Where machinery is fitted according to the latest mechanical devices, the productive efficiency is sure to show a higher level and if Mr. Mody wants to make the world believe that the forty or fifty years' old machinery of the Bombay mills should show the same efficiency he is asking for the moon.

NOT OPPOSED TO RATIONALI-
SATION.

It is not our purpose here to go into the question of rationalisation; but, since Mr. Mody walls that the attempt of the millowners to introduce improved machinery "to cut the cost of production", has always been met with strong resistance from the workers, I shall only state a few simple facts that prompts such resistance. It has to be borne in mind that the worker is not opposed to rationalisation on principle. What he is worried about is the frightful consequences of the sort of rationalisation that the millowners proposed to introduce. The smaller earnings as compared to the efficiency demanded, the huge displacement of man-power without any machinery or unemployment insurance or benefit and the conditions under which the worker has to work are at the root of the "efficiency scheme" of the millowners. Unless, therefore, any scheme of rationalisation is attended by conditions that will not impose sacrifices on the part of Labour, Labour's resistance to it must be understandable even to the meanest intelligence.

BEGIN FROM THE TOP.

Mr. Mody's wall is meaningless in the circumstances. Instead of attempting to force down "efficiency scheme" on the worker, let Mr. Mody and those for whom he speaks introduce efficiency schemes for doing away with the unconscionably top-heavy nature of the management system. This is sure to bring in the result that he looks for, namely, reduction in the cost of production. If he wants to introduce rationalisation schemes in the industry, let him produce side by side a scheme that will mitigate the disastrous results to labour and take it into his confidence.

The attempt in the past has been piece-meal and without con-

sultation with the workers. Let him realise that the workmen also have considerable stake in the industry and their voice cannot be stifled. Let him realise that a "human factor" and not treated as mere commodity. If he does all these, Mr. Mody will sing a different tune. But this is exactly what he doesn't want and he cannot blame Labour for the resistance against ever-increasing and intenser forms of exploitation.

Having said this much on his wall against Labour, let us now return to the question of wages. As already pointed out, Mr. Mody bases his calculation on units of machinery, that is on spindles or looms. On the contrary the better criterion of an exact wage calculation will be to tabulate it on the basis of what each worker gets in wages per day, per head. No reasonable person can have any objection to this, and least of all Mr. Mody who will have the public believe in the good faith of the millowner. His citation from Mr. Sasakura of the Toyo Fodas Mills can be dismissed by a quotation from the Tariff Board's Report. On page 114 of that Report Mr. Sasakura himself admits that in spite of the rationalisation there the approximate wage of a woman weaver in Japan is Rs. 2-4-0 per day as against Rs. 2-0-0 that a man weaver gets in Bombay, while a spinning boy in Japan earns Rs. 1-14-6 per day as against a Bombay spinner's wage of Rs. 1 per day.

Further when we compare the wages that each worker gets in America and England per day with that received by each Bombay worker we are confronted with the amazing disparity as will be seen from the following figures:—

Bombay America England
Rs. 1-5-9. Rs. 5-13-9. Rs. 3-10-8.
Mr. Mody's dismissal of American scale as being due to the abnormal conditions there can also be dismissed by the simple statement that abnormal times have come all the world over and are not an isolated factor confined to America alone.

What then is the position of wages in Bombay relative to those in America and England? It has to be borne in mind that a correct estimate of the wage-level is best arrived at by comparing the comparative cost in the production per lb of cotton. Calculation on any other basis is to juggle with statistics. Surely Mr. Mody can now not try to brush aside the authoritative figures worked out by Mr. Arno S. Pearce after laborious inquiries into the condition of the textile industry in the different countries of the world. That no objection was taken to Mr. Pearce's figures when they were made public in 1930 only shows the soundness of Mr. Pearce's contention.—

COMPARATIVE TABLE
OF WAGES AND
PRODUCTION

	No. of workers		
	Bombay	America	England.
Cotton mixing and Blow room	18	7	5
Carding	100	44	68
Spinning	186	77	106
Total up to Spg. point	304	128	179
Production per week.			
Bombay	America	England	
82,880	82,444	66,240	
76,800	79,185	61,440	
75,000	78,333	60,000	

(Continued in Col. 5.)